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In Moscow, Tough Article on Beijing Carries Subtle Signals for U.S., China

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW — Two weeks before the February visit to China by George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, the Russians unleashed a rhetorical assault on the Chinese that captured the headlines.

An article in the weekly Novoye Vremya under the signature "Observer" denounced the Chinese for harboring large territorial claims against the Soviet Union. The unexpected polemical salvo after a relatively short thaw in Chinese-Soviet relations appeared to foreshadow new tensions.

But analysts of the article, which was written under the apparent supervision of senior Kremlin officials and given dramatic publicity by the government press agency Tass on Jan. 14, indicate more subtle Soviet policy objectives.

Its timing and contents have to be viewed in the context of Mr. Shultz's visit to Beijing on Feb. 2 and the debate in Washington over the likely impact that a process of Chinese-Soviet normalization could have on U.S. global interests.

The article also touched on two other aspects of Soviet policy. One focused on the Chinese-Soviet ties themselves and the perception here that there are differences within the Chinese leadership on how far to proceed toward détente with Moscow.

The other dealt with the rivalry between Moscow and Beijing for influence in the Third World, particularly among African countries.

before the nonaligned nations' summit conference in New Delhi. The Russians are apparently calculating that Mr. Shultz may be ready to offer the Chinese something that might deflect them from pursuing the present course toward Moscow.

By doing so, the United States could influence their relations with the Soviet Union to the extent Mr. Shultz manages to repair the rift with Beijing damaged by President Ronald Reagan's Taiwan policy.

According to analysts, the article appears to address this problem from two directions.

By raising the sensitive territorial issue, it appears to signal Washington that there are no prospects for a sudden improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations. This is presumably expected to strengthen the hand of those in Washington who insist that the Chinese are bluffing and who oppose any substantial concessions to Beijing.

On the other hand, the Russians appear to have sought to indirectly strengthen Beijing's bargaining position on the eve of Mr. Shultz's visit by demonstrating that so far there has been no substantive improvement in its relations with Moscow.

While the article appears to be an attack on China, it in fact summarizes the state of relations as perceived by both Moscow and

Beijing. It asserts that both countries have moved in recent months toward a good and useful beginning toward normalizing ties, but that the effort will require time and perseverance on both sides.

The timing of the article also affects at least two strictly bilateral matters in advance of the resumption in March of Chinese-Soviet political talks in Moscow.

First, the Russians seem to be telling the Chinese that the time has come to stop all polemics. Moscow did so before the political talks opened in October and it now expects Beijing to do the same.

Second, the Russians view contradictory statements coming from China as an indication of continued resistance among some sections of the Chinese hierarchy to the process of normalization.

The latter aspect, which is apparently given greater significance, is based on Soviet assessments that the Chinese opponents of rapprochement are using highly emotional issues, such as the one of "lost territories," to rally support against what is still a fragile search for accommodation.

While in past years the Chinese have insisted that a rapprochement could not be achieved without the settlement of the border issue, the Chinese have now shifted tactics by maintaining that the "border talks are not urgent."

This intriguing change in emphasis in Chinese-Soviet diplomacy has prompted Moscow to push the issue into the open. Analysts here

say that the Russians would like to have the issue settled once and for all. What causes particular uneasiness here is the fact that the absence of a solution on this sensitive issue could always serve as a pretext to those in Beijing who want to block rapprochement between the two countries.

What the article proposed was the resumption of border negotiations. The article in fact was written in the form of a diplomatic document and will presumably elicit a Chinese response.

This response, according to the analysis, would provide the Russians with a measure for judging the relative strengths of those in Beijing who favor an accommodation with Moscow and those who oppose it.

Yet another dimension of the Novoye Vremya article is Moscow's interest in influencing the nonaligned movement. Its appearance coincided with an extensive tour of Africa by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and his attempts to influence the nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi.

While Mr. Zhao did not indulge in public anti-Soviet statements, the Russians believe he may have privately conveyed Chinese grievances against Moscow to African leaders.

Hence, the Russians have attempted to publicize their complaints about Beijing, stressing the issue of territorial claims knowing that border changes are a sensitive issue in post-colonial Africa.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris Friday as President François Mitterrand looked on. The ceremonies marked the 20th anniversary of the French-German friendship treaty. Page 2.

U.S. Inflation Slowed to 3.9% For All of 1982

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices, helped by a large decline in December, rose just 3.9 percent in 1982, the smallest increase in a decade, the government said Friday.

In the last month of the year, the Labor Department's Consumer Price Index recorded a 0.3 percent decline. The monthly drop, only the second since 1965, equaled last March's decline.

The yearly rate was the lowest since 1972, when inflation was 3.4 percent. That year prices were held in check by President Richard M. Nixon's 1971 wage-price freeze.

The advance posted for the full year, less than half the 8.9 percent of 1981, was restrained in large part by a record fall in gasoline prices. Natural gas prices, however, posted a record increase.

At the White House, Larry M. Speakes, the presidential spokesman, said the report was "good news. It shows we have gone a long way toward winning the battle against inflation."

But Mr. Speakes cautioned that the economic battle was not over because "in this day and age it is impossible to have a zero inflation rate."

In another report that was certain to cheer administration policymakers, the Commerce Department reported that the flow of orders to manufacturers of big-ticket items such as machinery posted a record 12 percent gain in December. The previous record rise in durable goods orders was 11.2 percent in December 1979.

Most of last month's gain in durables orders came in the military sector, the Commerce Department said.

The Labor Department said gasoline prices, which fell another 0.6 percent in December, went down 6.6 percent for all of 1982. Gasoline has been getting cheaper since March 1981.

At the same time, the report showed, natural gas costs have skyrocketed, rising more than 25 percent during 1982.

Home financing costs dropped 4.6 percent in December, reflecting a sharp decline in mortgage interest rates and a small increase in house prices.

December was the last month the department was to use home ownership costs in the official index. It will replace that component with rent costs beginning with the January report.

If retail prices fell for 12 months at December's rate, the yearly decline would be 3.2 percent. An average of the annual inflation rates of the last six months of the year was 4.8 percent.

In all, the unadjusted CPI stood at 292.4 in December, meaning that goods costing \$10 in 1967 would have cost \$29.24 last month.

Friday's announcement was the second time in a week that the department had reported a sharp full-year easing in a major inflation measure.

Last Friday, the department said its Producer Price Index for finished goods — the wholesale price index — climbed 3.5 percent last year, the smallest rise in 11 years and, like the retail price index, less than half the gain of 1981.

While the producer price measure is a good barometer of how food, energy and other commodity prices will move at the retail level, the Consumer Price Index checks prices for a broader range of items, including medical care and housing, than does the Producer Price Index.

■ **British Inflation at 5.4%**
Britain said Friday that its annual inflation rate fell last month to 5.4 percent, its lowest level in nearly 13 years. The Associated Press reported from London.

The battle against inflation is the pillar of Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic policy, and the annual rate for the 12 months ending in December compares with 6.3 percent in November and a 21.9 percent peak in 1980, a year after Mrs. Thatcher was elected.

Annual inflation was more than halved in 1982 from 12 percent at the end of 1981.

■ **EC Joblessness Up**
The European Community reported Friday that more than 12 million people were unemployed in the community in December, a postwar record. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

The 10.5-percent rate for the EC as a whole, compared to 10.3 percent in November, was the eighth straight monthly increase. For all of 1982, the unemployment total was up 16.7 percent.

4 Resignations Follow Irish Bugging Charges

DUBLIN — Two former cabinet ministers on Friday resigned their leadership posts in the opposition Fianna Fail party amid charges over wiretapping of politicians and journalists during the administration of Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey.

The resignations of Raymond McSharry, a former deputy prime minister, and Sean Doherty, a former justice minister, as Fianna Fail spokesmen in parliament followed Thursday night's resignations of two of Ireland's top police officers, including Commissioner Patrick McLaughlin.

At issue is whether top officials in the Haughey government illegally used the police to gather purely political information at a time late last fall when Mr. Haughey faced a leadership struggle within his party.

Mr. Haughey survived the party challenge last October, but lost in a general election Nov. 21 to an eventual coalition of Garret FitzGerald's Fine Gael party and the Labor Party.

Justice Minister Michael Noonan said Thursday that Joseph Ainsworth, a deputy commissioner of the national police, had delivered a miniature tape recorder to Mr. McSharry on the instructions of Mr. Doherty.

He said Mr. McSharry used the device to record secretly a conversation with Martin O'Donohue, who was education minister at the time. "The conversation related solely to party political issues," the government said.

Mr. O'Donohue was a leading dissident in Fianna Fail and was involved in the attempt to oust Mr. Haughey from the party leadership.

In a statement, Mr. McSharry admitted the charges, but said he had been told that Mr. O'Donohue wanted to discuss unspecified "financial arrangements." Mr. McSharry gave no details but said he decided to record the meeting to

protect himself and "to have on record my abhorrence and revulsion" to any such transaction.

Mr. McSharry added that "as far as I was concerned, neither he [Mr. Ainsworth] nor Doherty had knowledge of the purpose for which" the tape recorder was intended.

Mr. Doherty made no statement. His resignation was announced by Fianna Fail, which responded angrily to the government charges, saying they were "irresponsible activities in the area of security."

Mr. Haughey has denied all knowledge of the bugging. Earlier this week he called for a full judicial investigation of the various charges, but there has been no official response to the request.

Official sources said Mr. FitzGerald's government was not expected to order a major investigation, because such an inquiry might result in disclosures on security operations against guerrillas and organized crime.

Mr. Ainsworth, 58, and Commissioner McLaughlin, 63, announced their resignations Thursday night after the charges were made by the government.

The government said the telephone of two journalists were bugged without justification. Newspaper reports have said the idea for that bugging originated with Mr. McLaughlin.

The wiretapping charges came to light when the Irish Times reported that the telephones of two leading political reporters, Bruce Arnold of the Irish Independent and Geraldine Kennedy of the Sunday Press, had been tapped over a six-month period last year.

Miss Kennedy had embarrassed Mr. Haughey with reports of the dissident moves against him. Mr. Arnold is considered close to Mr. FitzGerald.

This week, after the FitzGerald government began an investigation, the charges surfaced concerning Mr. McSharry's bugging of the conversation with Mr. O'Donohue. Justice Minister Noonan said he



Joseph Ainsworth

had "absolutely no evidence" that Mr. Haughey had been involved. He also said he spoke to Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. McLaughlin Wednesday but had not requested their resignations.

Mr. Noonan said there were no plans to bring criminal charges against Mr. Doherty, Mr. McSharry or any other figure in the scandal because "no laws were broken."

The republic's legislation on bugging is vague, although successive justice ministers have said wiretaps were only authorized for security reasons or to prevent a major crime.

The wiretapping row is being depicted by political commentators here as the biggest scandal since Mr. Haughey was accused and subsequently acquitted of conspiring to smuggle arms into Northern Ireland in 1970 to aid the Roman Catholic minority.

The Irish Press, a staunch Fianna Fail supporter, demanded that "the political masters" who prepared the police chiefs into carrying out the wiretaps "betrayed their trust" and "must be made to face the music."

The Irish Times, considered Ireland's most prestigious daily, commented that "Fianna Fail was reckless beyond belief."

Vogel Demands U.S. Counteroffer To Soviet Missile Reduction Plan

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BOON — Hans-Jochen Vogel, the opposition candidate for chancellor, demanded Friday that the United States make a constructive counteroffer to the latest Soviet proposal to reduce medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

"We would welcome the impression that the United States was ready to reply with a constructive counterproposal," Mr. Vogel told a gathering of Social Democrats in Dortmund. "We would not only welcome it. We demand it."

The statement by Mr. Vogel tended to portray the United States as delaying progress in the Geneva arms reduction talks, which resume on Jan. 27. The Social Democrats have made the negotiations a central theme in their campaign for the March 6 elections.

After a trip to Moscow and a meeting this week with the visiting Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, Mr. Vogel expressed optimism about a compromise solution in Geneva if the United States moved from its declared "zero option" negotiating strategy.

Under a banner hung with faintly nationalistic overtones — "In German Interests" — Helmut Schmidt, the former chancellor, told delegates in Dortmund that the zero option had slowed progress at Geneva. He said that Chancellor Helmut Kohl "should be careful that he is not the last in the world to realize that this process must end in a compromise."

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats have defended the zero option, while adding the caveat that an "all or nothing" outcome is not necessary at Geneva.

At Dortmund, Willy Brandt, the Social Democratic chairman, warned that a Christian Democratic victory in March "will encourage all those who have long yearned to finish off détente and return to the dreadful clear fronts of the cold war." This appeared to be a criticism of the Reagan administration.

In the past few weeks, the Social Democrats have been encouraged by opinion polls that show them gaining ground on the governing coalition, which came to power in October by ousting Mr. Schmidt in a parliamentary vote.

A new survey by the Allensbach Institute, a polling organization, puts the Christian Democrats at 49 percent, their junior partners, the Free Democrats, at 33 percent, the Social Democrats at 41.1 percent and the ecologists' grouping, the Greens, at 6.2 percent. Five percent of the vote is needed for representation in the Bundestag.

"We have a real chance to end the neo-conservative interlude and to take over again the leadership of our land," Mr. Vogel declared at Dortmund. He criticized the anti-nuclear Greens for their uncertain commitment to the parliamentary system.

Mr. Vogel, a former justice minister and mayor of Munich, warned that the real power behind a new Christian Democratic government would be Franz Josef Strauss, the rightist premier of Bavaria who was defeated in the 1980 elections.

"That," said Mr. Vogel, "could lead to a very different republic than the one envisaged by the founding fathers in 1949. None of us wants that."

The Social Democrats, who were often split in their last years in power, have buried their differences in their last three and a half months in opposition, and under Mr. Vogel, give indications of running a vigorous campaign.

This week, as the campaign intensified, the governing coalition had its first public disagreement when the Free Democrats attacked the Christian Democrats' plan to convert a tax on upper income groups from an obligatory loan to the government to a surcharge.

Mr. Kohl, however, received an unexpected boost Thursday from France's Socialist president, François Mitterrand, who in a

speech to the Bundestag indirectly criticized the Social Democrats for their stand on the Geneva negotiations.

The Frankfurter Rundschau, a newspaper that supports the Social Democrats, took issue Friday with Mr. Mitterrand's speech, calling him "a hawk" on security issues. It noted that his speech was usually applauded by the Christian Democrats, but not by the opposition benches.

In another development, the government announced that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will go to Washington Tuesday for a meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Mr. Genscher is expected to discuss the Russians' Geneva position as outlined by Mr. Gromyko this week.

Also involved in Friday's White House meeting were Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who is playing an expanded role in overseeing U.S. arms control policy.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser, and Kenneth A. Adelman, Mr. Reagan's nominee to replace Eugene V. Rostow, who was dismissed earlier this month as director of the arms control agency.

Vice President George Bush, who will go to Europe late this month to sound out allied views on the arms talks, also attended the session.

Mr. Reagan said the upcoming round of arms talks was important because there was now a "strong incentive" to reach agreements, both because of his proposals and because the nation's military buildup was well along and would place

the United States in a stronger bargaining position.

Of the two sets of negotiations in Geneva, those on intermediate-range forces are the more "time-urgent," Mr. Nitzze told reporters. He said this was because the NATO allies are scheduled to begin deploying the first of 572 new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in December unless an arms-limitation agreement is reached first with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nitzze both reaffirmed Friday that Washington was sticking to the president's basic proposals in both negotiations, including the so-called zero-option solution that would require the Russians to dismantle their intermediate-range missiles pointed at Western Europe, in exchange for an allied decision not to deploy the U.S. missiles.

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United Press International

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United Press International

Israelis Said to Resist Habib Plea to Modify Their Stance in Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — Israeli leaders resisted efforts Friday by the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, to persuade them to moderate their demands in talks with Lebanon so that country could be rapidly freed of foreign occupation, according to officials quoted by United Press International.

Mr. Habib was told that Israel has no interest in a "quick fix" with Lebanon, the UPI report said. Mr. Habib met Friday with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. He reportedly differed with them on several issues in the negotiations.

The officials were reported to have said that Israeli troops would remain in Lebanon until Israel was satisfied that Palestinian Liberation Organization fighters would not return to southern Lebanon and that negotiations would produce good neighboring relations.

Mr. Habib arrived in Beirut later Friday for talks with President Amin Gemayel. The U.S. Embassy said Mr. Habib was accompanied by Morris Draper, the chief U.S. delegate at the talks.

Israel radio said he was largely unsuccessful in his efforts to formulate common Israeli-U.S. principles to propose to Mr. Gemayel.

The radio report said Mr. Sharon told Mr. Habib that Israel would not back away from its demand to staff three early-warning stations in southern Lebanon on a "temporary and agreed upon basis."

Israel also opposes any role for United Nations forces in Lebanon and says the Security Council's decision Tuesday to extend the mandate of the UN Truce Supervision Force for six months was "not helpful." Israel supported an extension of two to three months at most.

Long before it invaded Lebanon on June 6, Israel considered the UN forces in southern Lebanon an ineffective deterrent to guerrilla infiltration.

Mr. Habib's five-day stay also underscored differences between the Israelis and the United States over a role for Israel's longtime ally in southern Lebanon, Major Saad Haddad, and his Christian militia forces.

The radio quoted Israeli officials as saying, "We seek to incorporate him in a general Lebanese framework."

In another development Friday, Israeli forces moved into villages overlooking Beirut to disengage Christian and Druze Muslim mili-

tiamen after a night of artillery and rocket exchanges that left four persons dead and seven wounded, the police reported.

The exchanges brought to about 100 the number of persons killed in nine weeks of fighting between Christian and Druze militias, according to official police reports.

On Thursday, officials at the State Department in Washington reacted sharply to attempts by Israeli Army patrols to test a U.S. marine checkpoint near the Beirut airport.

It called such incidents "irresponsible" and warned that they "violate the spirit of cooperation required of all parties" if the mission of the multinational force in Lebanon is to succeed.

In the most recent incident, Pentagon officials said, a marine was "nudged" by the fender of an Israeli jeep Monday when an Israeli patrol tried to cross a checkpoint at the airport area to reach a nearby village. The marine was not hurt.

Israeli Major Says Chief of Staff Ordered a West Bank Crackdown

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — A lawyer for an Israeli major who is being tried with six soldiers on charges of beating West Bank Arabs has submitted documents to support his contention that the army chief of staff had ordered that tough measures be used to quell disturbances.

The documents were examined Wednesday by the military tribunal trying the case and were declared "classified." But the newspaper Ha'aretz published Thursday what it said was a summary of the documents, part of it in direct quotes.

The officer, Major David Mopaz, had testified earlier that last spring he received orders directly from Colonel Yaakov Hartabi, then the military commander of the West Bank, to beat Arab rioters. He had also testified that the directives came from the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan.

The directives as published in the newspaper neither authorized nor banned beatings but gave suggestions for harassment.

Troublemakers were to be detained without trial and held as long as the law permitted, the summary said. Then, it said, they were



General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Communist leader, and the president of the United Peasant Party, Roman Malinowski, preside at a session of Poland's ruling coalition group.

Poland May Affirm Right to Own Farm

Reuters

WARSAW — The Communist Party and its coalition partner, the United Peasant Party, held a second day of debate Friday on how to ensure adequate food supplies for the rest of the decade.

The unusual congress was expected to bring good news for private farmers, who work about three quarters of available land, with indications that the authorities will

write the principle of private land-ownership into the constitution.

The congress was held amid government efforts to maintain present meat rations, one of the most sensitive issues for the hard-pressed Poles, and cut back dependence on imported foods.

A Communist Party report has already made clear that the authorities are preparing to accede to a

long-stated demand by private farmers that their land-owning rights be written into the constitution.

The report said it was already party policy that "individual family farms of working peasants" be "a permanent element of our economy." It added: "This permanent character of such farms should be confirmed by an entry in the constitution."

U.S. Tried To Signal Its Flexibility

(Continued from Page 1)

Weinberger, officials said, posed no objections.

The first to raise strong reservations was General Edward C. Meyer, the Army chief of staff, over concern about the elimination of the Pershing-2, an Army project.

Administration officials said Mr. Reagan then directed the State Department to inform the Russians that the Nitzsche understanding was inadequate, particularly because of the ban on Pershings. It is not clear whether this directive was carried out.

When Mr. Shultz met with Mr. Gromyko at the United Nations on Sept. 28, Mr. Shultz was said to have stated that while the two sides had not advanced the negotiations through Mr. Nitzsche's private talks with Mr. Kvitinsky, this way of doing business was important and should be pursued. Mr. Gromyko was said to have merely nodded.

Two days later the negotiations resumed in Geneva, and Mr. Kvitinsky told Mr. Nitzsche that the understanding was completely unacceptable, that Moscow's initial and public position stood.

He said that French and British forces had to be included in any agreement and that stricter limits had to be placed on the growth of all North Atlantic Treaty Organization aircraft capable of delivering nuclear weapons.

Mr. Nitzsche's instructions called on him to respond that the United States stood firmly behind Mr. Reagan's zero option but that private explorations for agreement should continue.

Arms Talks In Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

The Russians have rejected that approach.

Mr. Nitzsche, under questioning from reporters, started to indicate that the United States was more flexible than its official position — which is to stick with the zero option until the Russians show significant movement — but he caught himself and rephrased his answer.

When asked if there was any give, or flexibility, in the U.S. position, Mr. Nitzsche replied, "There will be give, if the Soviets come forward with a proposal to change that statement to say that 'If the Soviet side gives, I'm sure we'll give serious consideration to any serious proposal.'"

Mr. Nitzsche criticized Moscow for its attempt to split the North Atlantic Treaty Organization over the U.S. missile deployment plan.

"So long as Soviet proposals continue to mask a desire for a dangerous military advantage, so long as Soviet pledges of peace are accompanied, not by cooperation at the negotiating table but by thinly veiled threats against our individual allies," Mr. Nitzsche said, "we in the West must adhere to existing policy."

Kohl Insists Ties to West Hold Firm

Separate Settlement With Russia Rejected

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

PARIS — Chancellor Helmut Kohl sought to reassure West Germany's allies Friday that his country was not drifting into neutralism and pacifism.

In a speech in conjunction with ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the signature of the French-German friendship treaty, Mr. Kohl asserted that West Germany was anchored firmly in the Western community.

The remarks served as a response to a speech Thursday in Bonn by President François Mitterrand, in which he warned of the dangers to peace as a result of policies in Europe that could damage the security relationship between the United States and the European members of the Atlantic alliance.

In the opinion of most French and West German political commentators, Mr. Mitterrand aimed his speech not at Mr. Kohl and his Christian Democratic Party, but at those Social Democrats in West Germany who appear ready to accept the fact of Soviet superiority in intermediate-range nuclear missiles without offering a response by NATO.

The French government and the ruling Socialist Party have been particularly alarmed by what is increasingly described here as the drift of a large segment of opinion in West Germany away from any willingness to counter a Soviet military buildup.

Mr. Kohl had planned for delivery at L'Hotel de la Monnaie, the former French mint, was virtually without political content. But the chancellor departed from the prepared text to address the French concerns.

Mr. Kohl's reassurances had the irony of contradicting speeches he made last year, before becoming chancellor. At that time he spoke in terms similar to Mr. Mitterrand's, referring to the allies' distress about neutralist tendencies in West Germany.

"We are not wanderers between worlds," Mr. Kohl said. "Our place is at the sides of the Atlantic community and our French friends."

"We are not go-betweeners between East and West," he continued. "We would not seek an accord with the Soviet Union which would be to the detriment of our friends the Americans and the French."

Mr. Kohl also reiterated that his government continued to support the so-called zero option in negotiations between the United States and Soviet Union in Geneva on intermediate-range nuclear weapons. The proposal would forgo deployment of NATO missiles at the end of the year if the Soviet Union scraps the missiles it has aimed at Western Europe.

Mr. Mitterrand's concern about West Germany's political course reappeared in implicit terms during the day in a brief statement following a luncheon with the chancellor.

The French president spoke admiringly of the action of the late Konrad Adenauer, the Christian Democrat who was West Germany's first postwar chancellor, in keeping West Germany away from what Mr. Mitterrand described as a balancing act between East and West.

Mr. Mitterrand mentioned Mr. Adenauer's rejection of a Rapallo policy — the historic German-Russian attempt at accommodation — and his determination to bring his country into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

■ **Warning by East Bloc**
The Soviet Union and East Germany issued a warning Friday of NATO bloc countermeasures if NATO goes ahead with deployment in Western Europe of nuclear missiles. Reuters reported.

A joint communiqué, issued after a visit to East Berlin by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, called on West Germany to reconsider its acceptance of the U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles. Mr. Gromyko had talks in Bonn earlier in the week.

"If these plans are carried out, the socialist countries will be forced to take countermeasures to assure their own security," said the communiqué, which was issued by the East German news agency ADN.

Mr. Gromyko returned to Moscow Friday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iran Sends Ultimatum to Iraq

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran directed a "last ultimatum" to Iraq on Friday, telling Baghdad to accept its peace terms and end the 28-month-old war between the two countries.

IRNA, the official Iranian news agency, said the ultimatum was made by the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, during a sermon at Tehran University. But the report said Mr. Rafsanjani did not indicate what Iran would do if Iraq ignored the Iranian demand.

Meanwhile, an Iranian communiqué carried by IRNA said Iranian jets shot down two Iraqi warplanes Friday in a dogfight over the southern Iranian city of Dezful.

Baker Says He Won't Run Again

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (AP) — Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader, announced Friday that he would not seek a fourth term as senator in 1984.

His intentions were reported in the press earlier this month. Aides have sought to discourage speculation that he is preparing to challenge President Ronald Reagan for the 1984 Republican nomination. Mr. Baker has said he expects Mr. Reagan to seek a second term.

U.S. Says Pershing-2 Test Normal

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Army launched a Pershing-2 intermediate-range missile Friday about 800 miles (1,280 kilometers) from Cape Canaveral, Florida, and reported that the test "appeared normal." Army authorities avoided claiming success, as they did in November when they later had to acknowledge failure of a maneuvering mechanism. Several days are needed for complete evaluation of data gathered by tracking ship, the army said.

In four tries at Cape Canaveral and the White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico the Pershing has never made a fully successful flight. It has caused the Pentagon embarrassment since it is committed to deploying the first of 108 Pershing-2 weapons in West Germany in December.

Conspiracy Reported in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (AP) — Hundreds of people have been arrested in an anti-government conspiracy involving members of the Tanzanian military, reliable sources said Friday.

The government-owned Shihata news agency quoted the police minister-general, Solomon Liani, as saying an undisclosed number of people had been arrested after "an attempt to incite unrest" earlier this month. Mr. Liani gave no details on the nature of the conspiracy.

Mr. Liani's statement to the agency did not say the conspiracy was a plot to overthrow the government of Julius Nyerere, who has been Tanzania's president since independence in 1961.

For the Record

■ **BEograd (AP)** — An ethnic Albanian was sentenced Friday to eight years in jail for "anti-Yugoslav activity" while in Chicago from 1974 to 1981, the Tanjug news agency reported. Destan Alia, 24, was convicted of taking part in anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in Chicago, Washington and New York.

■ **MARSEILLES (AP)** — Six men robbed an armored car firm Friday of an estimated 20 million francs (\$2.9 million) and 40 weapons in the Marseille suburb of Vitrolles. Two employees of the Surveillance Française Provence-Côte d'Azur company were slightly injured when the men knocked them down with the butts of their submachine guns.

Nakasone Confirms Remark on Defense

By Tracy Dahlby

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday after returning from Washington that he had mentioned the need to make Japan "an unsinkable aircraft carrier" strong enough to ward off possible Soviet air attacks.

Mr. Nakasone's remarks represented a retraction of his denial Wednesday to Japanese reporters in Washington that he had made no such statement in an interview with American journalists.

In speaking on his arrival at his official residence in Tokyo, Mr. Nakasone appeared to be attempting to defuse a possible controversy stemming from allegations here that he had overstepped his bounds by committing Japan to a stronger defensive role in the Pacific.

Mr. Nakasone attributed the confusion to his misunderstanding of a question posed to him by a Japanese reporter at a news conference in Washington on Wednesday that was shown live on Japanese television.

Mr. Nakasone denied that he had told editors and reporters at The Washington Post on Tuesday that Japan should become "an unsinkable aircraft carrier putting up a tremendous bulwark of defense against the infiltration" of Soviet Backfire bombers.

Mr. Nakasone said in Tokyo on Friday that he had mistakenly thought the question referred to his talks with President Ronald Reagan.

The issue, he said, "did not arise during the discussions with President Reagan." He said it came up in the breakfast meeting with the journalists in Washington. "I did say that," he said. "What I meant was that in the case of an emergency Japan should have flawless lines of defense."

Mr. Nakasone said that he had corrected his version of events in a statement to Japanese reporters in Tokyo on Friday. "I did say four but that was a mistake because the accurate number of suris surrounding Japan is three."

Mr. Nakasone stressed that his statements on defense were strictly within the limits of the Japanese Constitution, which renounces war and which restricts Japanese military activities to a defensive role.

In an article reflecting the critical tone of Japanese newspaper accounts of Mr. Nakasone's remarks in Washington, the national daily Asahi Shimbun said: "By making very bold statements Nakasone has got Japan increasingly mixed up in U.S. world military strategy."

Political analysts said Mr. Nakasone may face strong criticism from opposition parties in the Diet, or parliament, when the 1983 legislative session begins Monday.

The International Herald Tribune invites you to meet the ASEAN Government leaders at an international conference on:

Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

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The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has also been invited to participate.

INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, Secretary General of ASEAN
- Mr. Masao Fujikura, President, Asian Development Bank

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumardil, Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)
- H.E. Professor I.R. Soedarmas Hadisaputra, Minister of Agriculture
- I.R. Suharto, Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology

FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Tengku Dato' Ahmad Rithauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry
- H.E. Tan Sri Dato' Ishak Bin Panch Aldur, Chairman of MID/A (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

- H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister of Trade and Industry
- Mr. Hwang Peng Yuen, Chairman of the Economic Development Board
- An invitation has been extended to H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

- H.E. Mr. Cesar Virata, Prime Minister
- Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry
- Third speaker to be announced.

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chanchai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry
- Mr. Sanoh Unalak, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board
- Mr. Chanchai Leetavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment
- Dr. Thongchai Hongladaromp, Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand
- Mr. Sivavong Chanchaisri, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry.

TRADE WITH ASEAN

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Reagan Turns to New Themes and Initiatives to Pep Up Troubled Presidency

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At the midpoint of his term of office, President Ronald Reagan and his advisers are turning to new themes, public relations gestures and initiatives to revitalize a troubled presidency, produce a sense of momentum and reach out to disaffected constituent groups.

That is the assessment of key administration aides who have acknowledged in recent weeks that Mr. Reagan is in political trouble because of a widespread perception that he is not grappling with high unemployment and other problems.

"There is nothing about our political difficulties that an economic recovery and an arms agreement with the Soviets would solve," a White House official said. "Franklin Roosevelt remained popular because he was a pragmatist

willing to try new things. That's the spirit we have to convey here."

On the second anniversary of Mr. Reagan's inauguration, the White House Thursday demonstrated its ability to inject campaign techniques into the business of governing. A result was a pep rally with patriotic music and decla-

NEWS ANALYSIS

Product of the policies of Mr. Reagan's predecessors.

Immediately after the election last November, many Republican analysts said that the strategy had simply not proven convincing enough voters.

Recently the administration has been publicly casting about for new approaches — too publicly in Mr. Reagan's view. Unauthorized disclosure of this process helped lead to the president's crackdown on news leaks two weeks ago.

Among the initiatives Mr. Reagan plans for his proposed 1984 budget, and for his State of the Union Message, are incentives for private businesses to hire the longterm unemployed, unemployed young persons, and those thrown out of work because of declining "smokestack" industries in the Northeast and Middle West.

Several times recently, Mr. Reagan has sounded the theme of job training and the need to retrain America's work force to meet the de-

mands of high technology. In Chicago Wednesday night, he said that "every decision we make" from now on would be "aimed at restoring the economy."

Other initiatives are planned for protecting and expanding the rights of women in insurance and pension plans, as well as in receiving child support and alimony payments.

It is not clear, however, that all the initiatives are to be much more than gestures. In interviews, granted on the condition that they not be identified by name, several aides have complained recently that Mr. Reagan was not doing more. An administration aide described the initiatives as "micro-solutions" costing very little, adding that "there's nothing breathtaking in any of these areas."

"We should be moving faster to try to pull our 1980 coalition back together," said another administration official. "On labor, we're doing a much better job than before, but we need to

move faster on labor, women, blacks, minorities, Hispanics."

All of these initiatives, according to a White House official, are intended to send a signal also that Mr. Reagan is moderating his tone as president. In keeping with this, Mr. Reagan, who for two years has regarded himself as a rallying force for conservative ideals, Thursday seemed to be boasting that attacks were coming at him from the right wing as well as the left.

A related issue, according to some White House aides, springs from Mr. Reagan's problems here and in Europe with regard to the U.S. negotiating posture on mutual nuclear arms reductions with the Soviet Union.

The recent shakeup in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, combined with reports of an informal accord between Soviet and U.S. negotiators, later rejected by both sides, has produced fears here and abroad of disarray in the administration's policy machinery.

A week ago, Mr. Reagan blamed that perception on the news media, asserting that it was reporters who were in disarray. Later, Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that Mr. Reagan was simply engaging in a "light-hearted parody" of recent news accounts.

Two processes seem to be going on with reference to arms control. On the first level, the negotiations with the Soviet Union are taking place in such secretive circumstances that Mr. Reagan's top political advisers say they are unsure whether any progress is taking place.

On a second level, however, is the administration's campaign to project its determination to reach such an accord. Accordingly, administration aides expect Mr. Reagan to use his State of the Union and other speeches to renew his call for an arms agreement and reassure Americans and others of his continued optimism in this area.

U.S. Gives El Salvador Certification on Aid

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Friday that the government of El Salvador has qualified for continued U.S. military aid by making significant progress on human rights despite an ineffective criminal justice system and an undisciplined military.

"No major reverses were registered in the commitment of the government of El Salvador to the criteria of certification," the State Department said in a report on the last six months.

As a condition for military aid, Congress requires the administration to certify every six months that El Salvador has made a significant effort to comply with international human rights standards.

The certification was expected. Mr. Reagan, in meeting with President Alvaro Alfredo Magaña of El Salvador in Honduras last month, said that he expected to recommend that the aid continue.

Human rights groups called the certification a sham, blaming government security forces for tens of thousands of murders in the civil war against leftist guerrillas since October 1979.

The administration report said: "The situation is not perfect and the progress was not as great as desired, but it is progress nonetheless. The government of national unity is making serious efforts to improve the situation."

The administration said human rights abuses continue. The report said: "Two areas of particular concern are the systematic ineffectiveness of El Salvador's criminal jus-

tice procedures, particularly in cases originating in political violence, and the need for further improvement in military discipline."

Two former soldiers have confessed last year to murdering two Americans and a Salvadoran land-reformer worker in January 1981 on orders of two officers and a wealthy businessman who are friends of the rightist president of the Constituent Assembly, Roberto d'Aubuisson.

Security forces are blamed for the murders of four American churchwomen — three nuns and a lay worker — who were working with the rural poor in December 1980.

The department, which has accused the Soviet bloc of supplying arms to leftist forces in Central America, said El Salvador is fighting guerrillas supported from beyond its borders while seeking to improve the lives of its people after generations of abusive rule by the privileged and powerful.

The report said that civilian deaths attributable to political violence from all sides had declined in 1982.

■ **Data on Torture Reported**
Victor Cohn of The Washington Post reported from Washington Friday that members of a U.S. medical delegation said that they had found "unmistakable physical evidence of torture, starvation and malnutrition" and "a complete breakdown in medical care" during a recent visit to El Salvador.

The seven-member delegation's tour was sponsored by right health groups, including the American Public Health Association. The members urged Mr. Reagan Thursday not to certify that the country was making progress in human rights.

Delegation members said that prisoners and Roman Catholic and Lutheran workers had told them that much of what they saw was the result of repression by the Salvadoran Army. Defenders of El Salvador's government say Salvadoran guerrillas are equally responsible for murder and abuses.

Nicaragua Asking U.S. To Prosecute Ex-Envoy

By Patrick E. Tyler

WASHINGTON — Nicaragua has asked the United States to bring criminal charges against Francisco Fiallos Navarro, the former Nicaraguan ambassador, for allegedly absconding with \$619,000 from an embassy bank account after he resigned and denounced the ruling Sandinista regime as a tyranny.

The Nicaraguan minister of justice, Carlos Argüello, said Thursday that he met Tuesday with the principal assistant U.S. attorney, Joseph E. diGenova, after attorneys for Mr. Fiallos acknowledged that despite his earlier denials, the former ambassador did have the money.

The flap over the missing Nicaraguan funds has turned into a series of international propaganda exchanges, which have embarrassed the Nicaraguan opposition movement and entangled Washington lawyers in negotiations for the return of the money. Meanwhile, Mr. Fiallos is in hiding and not available for comment.

Mr. Argüello said that at his meeting with U.S. prosecutors that he "presented conclusive evidence of ... criminal offenses" by Mr. Fiallos.

Earlier this month, Mr. Fiallos called the charges a "slandering lie" and denied taking the money. He maintained that he had withdrawn the money from a bank under coded instructions sent to him by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry and turned it over to an emissary of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan justice minister said Thursday, however, that attorneys for Mr. Fiallos contacted the embassy's law firm "and admitted that Mr. Fiallos never gave any money to a government emissary and that he still has the \$619,000."

Mr. Argüello said that Mr. Fiallos's attorneys said he was willing to return the money if Nicaragua was willing to "formally absolve him of all liability."

An attorney involved in the Nicaraguan legal action said that Mr. Fiallos's offer was forcefully rejected and that demands were made for the immediate return of the money.



Glen Kurt Tripp, left, after his first hijacking in July 1980.

Hijacker Killed on Airliner in Oregon

The Associated Press

PORTLAND, Oregon — A man who hijacked a plane Thursday was shot and killed by an FBI agent as he began releasing some of the passengers, authorities said.

They added that the man, Glen Kurt Tripp, 20, had hijacked the same flight, Northwest Airlines Flight 608, from Seattle to Portland, on July 11, 1980. He was free on probation, authorities said. Ex-

ports had said then that Mr. Tripp was mentally retarded.

None of the 41 other passengers and crew members aboard the Northwest Airlines jet was injured in Thursday's seizure, which lasted two and a half hours. It ended when an FBI agent climbed in through a cockpit window and shot once, killing Mr. Tripp. A spokesman said the FBI did not learn of Mr. Tripp's mental condition until after the shooting.

Mr. Tripp took over the flight as the Boeing 727-200 approached Portland International Airport from Seattle. He falsely claimed to have a bomb in a shoebox and said he wanted to go to Afghanistan, witnesses said.

In the 1980 hijacking attempt, Mr. Tripp held a plane for 10 hours at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport while falsely claiming he had a bomb in a suitcase and demanding \$100,000.

Soviet Propagandist Is Demoted

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Valentin Falin, the first deputy director of the international information department of the Communist Party's Central Committee, has been removed from that high-level propaganda position and named a political commentator for the government newspaper Izvestia.

The demotion, confirmed by Mr. Falin's office Thursday, was the latest major personnel change in a series of shake-ups since Yuri V. Andropov became general secretary of the Communist Party in November.

Mr. Falin, 56, was known as an effective propagandist on Soviet-West German relations and served as ambassador in Bonn from 1971-78. In 1978, he became first deputy chief of the international information department.

Western European diplomats suggested that Mr. Falin might continue to concentrate on West German affairs, but other Western diplomats said they believed his prestige would suffer.

There have been unconfirmed reports that the information department might be dissolved and its duties assumed by the Central Committee's propaganda department, probably entailing a demotion for the department chief, Leonid M. Zamyatin.

There was a major shake-up of the propaganda department last month when Boris I. Stukalin, 59, was named its new chief.

Mr. Falin has traveled widely and visited the United States twice. During his years in West Germany, when Moscow-Bonn relations were especially good, he was an advocate of the concept of East-West

détente, and Social Democrats viewed him as a persuasive proponent of Soviet policy.

Western diplomats said they were puzzled by the timing of Mr. Falin's demotion. He had been viewed as a key figure in the Soviet campaign to turn public opinion in Western Europe in general and West Germany in particular against NATO's plan to begin deploying 572 U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe late this year.

■ **New Trade Minister Named**
The Soviet Union named a new minister of trade Friday in the fourth major change in the Communist leadership in a week. The Associated Press reported.

Tass said Grigory I. Vashchenko, 63, a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee since 1968, had been appointed minister of trade in place of Alexander I. Struyev.

Mr. Struyev, 76, had held the post since 1965. Tass said he had retired.

In his new post, Mr. Vashchenko will supervise only internal trade. A separate ministry of foreign trade oversees exports and imports.

Tass said Mr. Vashchenko was made Communist Party first secretary for the Kharkov region of the Ukraine in 1958 and that he became Ukrainian deputy prime minister in 1972.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda reported Friday that Valentin N. Makeyev, 52, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, had been relieved of his duties. No successor was mentioned.

Mr. Makeyev was listed in the Thursday edition of the trade union newspaper Trud as being elected secretary and member of the presidium of the Soviet trade union federation.

Reagan to Propose a Tax Increase Contingent on High Deficit in '86

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has decided, despite congressional opposition, to propose a tax increase in his forthcoming budget that would go into effect in later years only if deficits do not shrink as a proportion of the national economy, according to administration officials.

The provisional tax increases, which would raise an estimated \$40 billion to \$50 billion a year, would be triggered in fiscal 1986 should the deficit exceed about \$100 billion, the officials said Thursday.

Mr. Reagan is expected to recommend a combination of an income surtax and new energy taxes, but the details are still being worked out. Either way, officials said he plans to emphasize that the tax increases are only a backup that will not be necessary if the economy strengthens and deficits decline.

Meeting Thursday with reporters, the president also said he is studying a flat-rate income tax in which deductions would be reduced and rates dropped. He said he is examining it "in connection with what we think is the top priority in taxes in this country ... to have a tax system that the people can understand." But he said he has not made a decision on simplifying the tax code.

The president said he is determined to keep intact the third, 10-percent installment of his income tax reduction, due this July, as well as the scheduled 1985 indexing of tax rates to inflation. Both have been criticized by Democrats, who advocate modifying or eliminating them to narrow the deficit.

Mr. Reagan's approval of the proposal for a standby tax increase appears to be the last major decision in readying the budget he will submit to Congress Jan. 31. The president is said to have accepted the contingent tax increase with the intention of telling Congress he does not think it will be necessary.

Under the plan, the tax increases, amounting to about 1 percent of the gross national product in fiscal 1986, would be triggered if the deficit that year is headed for more than 2 percent of the GNP. This would be a deficit of about \$100 billion, based on estimates of what the GNP will be.

Since the deficit appears likely to be higher than that, administration officials concede that the standby concept would allow for a tax rise that would not openly contradict Mr. Reagan's anti-tax philosophy.

The taxes likely to be put in effect under the plan, administration officials have said, are some combination of an oil tax that would increase gasoline prices about 12 cents a gallon, and a 4- or 5-percent income surtax.

The concept of a contingent tax has been criticized by two leading Republicans in Congress, Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, who is chairman of the Finance Committee, and Representative Barber B. Conable Jr. of New York, the ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee. A coalition of industry groups that use and produce energy has already started organizing to fight the proposal.

Mr. Reagan, elected as a tax-cutter, has had to alter his approach in the face of predictions of huge budget deficits. After his big tax-cut victory in Congress in 1981, he agreed last year to a \$99-billion, three-year tax increase. Later he pushed a gasoline tax increase to

rebuild highways and bridges. The president also has endorsed a speedup of scheduled Social Security tax increases to rescue the system and is expected to ask Congress this month to tax employer contributions to private health care plans.

Thursday, the president's National Commission on Social Security Reform formally presented its \$169-billion package of changes, which are intended to save the retirement system.

Eight of the panel's 15 members signed a supplemental statement urging Congress to raise the retirement age gradually from 65 to 66, and two others endorsed the general concept in separate views.

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Renaissance Center Is Bankrupt, a Symbol Of Detroit's Decline

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

DETROIT — The Renaissance Center, whose gleaming towers of concrete and glass on the bank of the Detroit River once symbolized the rebirth of Detroit, is bankrupt, its hotel little more than half-filled, many of its designer shops now empty and one of its newest office towers vacant.

One of the country's largest downtown development projects, the Renaissance Center was losing money since the day it opened in 1977. Its owners, who include the locally based Ford Motor Co., have been trying to sell the place for months. The latest blow came last week, when Ford and the other owners failed to make their monthly mortgage payment, sending the \$420 million complex into default.

"We've sort of come to the end of the line," said Richard Routh, spokesman for the Ford subsidiary that owns 65 percent of the Renaissance Center. "We're not going to close the place, but we've exhausted our credit, even with our own company."

All this is a far cry from the summer of 1980, when the new center proudly played host to the Republican National Convention. Then it seemed that Henry Ford 2d's idea for rebuilding riot-scarred downtown Detroit was near reality.

Mayor Coleman Young was hailed as an urban leader of great vision. Newspapers and magazines were filled with stories about Detroit rising from the ruins.

The long recession and the depressed auto industry have sent Detroit into a tailspin so serious

that the governor of Michigan has declared the city to be in "a state of human emergency."

Unemployment has soared to 19 percent of Detroit's work force. More than 400,000 people, a third of the city's population, are receiving some kind of public assistance. Two of every three jobless workers have exhausted their benefits. Soup kitchens are trying to feed 20,000 people a week.

Even in better times, the riverfront Renaissance Center was plagued by poor marketing, a confusing circular layout, a saturated office-space market in Detroit and a surplus of overpriced boutiques ill-suited to the city's blue-collar population. Some critics contend that the money could have been better spent on jobs or inner-city housing.

"Ren Cen really doesn't appeal to the average person in Detroit," said Denise Jacobs, a community activist who was laid off from her job at a metal stamping factory. "It's too expensive. Everything is just sky-high. It's an eyesore that was basically built for the mayor."

Still, city officials insist there is a substantial silver lining. More than 11,000 people work in the Renaissance Center, which has prompted private development all along the Detroit River. Several prominent businesses have decided against joining the exodus to the suburbs.

Nearby apartment buildings that were going broke now have long waiting lists. A few blocks away, in a formerly dingy row of abandoned buildings, there is a cluster of boutiques and chic restaurants.

The changes did wonders for the city's image. More than 750,000



Opel autoworkers in Rüsselsheim, West Germany, count money collected in an effort to aid unemployed workers in Detroit. Opel is a subsidiary of General Motors Corp.

convention delegates came to town last year, up from 430,000 in 1977. Visitors have been pouring \$175 million a year into the city's economy.

"Words can't describe the excitement this has brought to downtown Detroit," said Robert McCabe, president of Detroit Renaissance, the nonprofit group that helped create the center. "You wouldn't believe the 'before' and 'after' pictures. People no longer think Detroit is going to die. The center has done exactly what we said it would do in stimulating downtown."

Although the center was built entirely with private money from Ford and 50 other local businesses, the mayor has been sowing federal grants in the ground surrounding it. The money is helping to build a three-mile (4.8-kilometer), elevated "people mover" and two luxury

apartment towers with a yacht basin and health club.

No one denies that the downtown shopping district is in deep trouble. The last remaining major downtown department store, J.L. Hudson's, will close its doors soon. Hudson's hung onto the century-old store for years as sales plummeted, waiting for a promised downtown shopping mall that has never arrived.

The Renaissance Center has lost \$140 million. High-priced shops such as F.A.O. Schwarz and Hofritz Cutlery have not done well, and the retail space remains 40 percent vacant. Nor have conventions been enough to fill the Westin Hotel's 1,400 rooms, two ballrooms, revolving rooftop restaurant and sunlit atrium lobby.

The most recent addition to the center, a pair of 21-story towers

partially financed by Rockefeller Center, has not fared much better. Ford, which employs 1,700 people at the towers, signed up to rent one of the towers, then backed out as auto sales fell, leaving the building vacant.

Last spring Ford agreed to sell the hotel, shops and four original buildings to a group of investors, but the investors could not raise enough capital. In 1980, the financing had been renegotiated when the four life insurance companies holding the mortgage agreed to defer about \$10 million in payments until the beginning of 1983.

Those came due this month, and after a 10-day grace period the owners simply ran out of cash. But an insurance company official cautioned that his firm is in no rush to foreclose. "I don't know that we want to take it over," he said, saying Detroit is in "deep trouble."

Poland's Tottering Auto Industry Produces Waiting Lists, Little Else

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — "Polmosbyrd cordially invites you on Dec. 12 at 12:30 P.M. to come to the FSO automobile plant to take delivery of your new Polonez Model 1.5X," said the telegram from Poland's car monopoly.

Piotr, the recipient, had made it — almost — to the head of what a Polish newspaper has called "the longest line in Europe."

When he showed up Dec. 12, he found that the only color available was what an FSO employee described confidentially as "rust-prone white." Piotr arranged to go back 10 days later. Then he had to race through the factory warehouse to beat out another customer for the only walnut-colored Polonez that appeared reasonably free of defects.

After a wait that few Western car buyers would tolerate and an investment equal to five years' wages for the average Polish factory worker, Piotr had his Polonez, but not the inner glow that is supposed to come with new car ownership.

"It was an anticlimax," said Piotr, who agreed to be interviewed on the condition that he not be identified further. "It was all such a hassle that the expected joy and triumph were missing."

Piotr's experience illustrates the chasm that separates the consumer in the West from his counterpart in the Eastern bloc.

It is a story of money that has so little value that even the government tacitly rejects it; of ill-conceived investment policies and ideological bias that cripple one of the country's basic industries; of a work force so demoralized that product quality is a national scandal; of rampant corruption and bribery.

Nearly 1.5 million Poles are on the waiting list for a new car. Many will wait for delivery until the end of the decade.

While the waiting list grows, production at Poland's two auto plants continues to decline. It was down about 8 percent last year from the 1981 level, and 33 percent below the 1980 peak.

Shortages of parts and other materials have held production far be-

low capacity, production machinery is worn out, and there is no money for new equipment. Worker morale has sunk to new lows since the government outlawed Solidarity, the independent trade union movement.

"Rich documentation indicates that the quality of production has deteriorated as compared with last year," a confidential publication for industrial managers said a few months ago.

It said that the defect rate for two models was more than 20 percent, and it was 14 percent for another.

Piotr's Polonez was the best in the warehouse, but it lacked a knob on the heater and had a faulty trunk latch.

other model. In one case, that was nearly triple the 1981 defect rate, and in another it was almost double.

Piotr's Polonez was the best one in the warehouse, but it lacked a knob on the heater and had a faulty latch on the trunk. One of the rear windows could not be lowered and the paint was chipped in several places. The crank for one of the front windows broke off the first time it was used.

"What the hell," Piotr said philosophically. "The car is still running. And we can get the window fixed when we have the 1,000-kilometer checkup."

A few days after he made that comment to a friend, the starter motor failed. Since then the car has stood idle outside his apartment building.

For all his troubles, Piotr is one of the more privileged new car buyers. Because he has relatives living abroad, he can get Western currency. Thus he was able to buy his Polonez under a special program that gives priority to those who pay for their new cars at least partly in dollars, Deutsche marks or some other foreign currency.

For the vast majority, who pay in Polish zlotys, the process is much more time-consuming.

It is impossible to buy a new car on credit. Poles must make a down payment of up to 40 percent of the price of the car. In theory, this allows the buyer to a promise of delivery by a specified date. They make monthly payments off the balance by the date of delivery.

The system has broken down, though. About 200,000 Poles were guaranteed delivery in 1982 by fewer than 100,000 cars were available.

Buyers agree to pay the price that is in effect on the date of delivery, and the price can change considerably between the date of down payment and the date of delivery.

A factory worker who failed to get his new car as promised a year grumbled, "Now we have to pay only enough to buy half a car."

One of the reasons the factory worker lost out was the government's introduction last summer of the foreign-currency plan, under which Poles were able to get only nine months after ordering.

When he ordered it, the Poles carried a price tag of 630,000 zlotys, but Piotr bought it for 511,000 zlotys plus \$1,650. At the time of exchange, about 80 zlotys equalled one dollar. Piotr appears to have bargained, saving about 20 percent of the price. But at the black market rate for the dollar, he paid a 15 percent premium.

Neither of these rates compares with Piotr. What he kept track of is the "free market," where Poles sell privately for about 1.4 million zlotys, more than double the official price. By that standard, he did well indeed.

The situation is ripe for corruption. Privileged Poles who can get a new car without waiting sometimes immediately resell it at a staggering profit on the free market.

Piotr said that, for an appropriate bribe, warehouse assistants at the factory will replace missing parts, make small repairs and search for a desirable car somewhere "misplaced" in the warehouse.

Another Pole, who is still waiting for a new car, said: "The process must be impossible for an American to understand. It's confusing even for us."

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Motive Given in Killing Of Teamster Insurer

United Press International

LINCOLNWOOD, Illinois — Allen M. Dorfman, a former Teamsters union consultant, was killed to prevent him from talking to authorities, officials say. He had been awaiting sentencing on federal charges that could have put him in prison for life.

Mr. Dorfman, 59, linked to organized crime for four decades, was ambushed Thursday by two men who shot him in the head at least seven times as he walked through a hotel parking lot on the way to a restaurant in this northwestern suburb of Chicago, Irwin Weiner, a former bail bond supplier who was with him at the time, was not injured.

"This was not a robbery," said Edward Hegarty, head of the Chicago FBI office. "This was a murder — premeditated." Patrick Healy of the Chicago Crime Commission said the killing was intended "to keep him quiet. It's simple. They just shut him up."

Mr. Dorfman had been scheduled to be sentenced on Feb. 10. He faced 55 years in prison for conspiring to bribe former Senator Howard W. Cannon, Democrat of Nevada. He also faced a trial over an Illinois explosion and had been indicted in San Francisco on charges of trying to cheat a union fund.

New York Times Service
Allen M. Dorfman built a huge financial empire through close associations with leaders of the Teamsters' union that began more than 30 years ago.

Mr. Dorfman went into the insurance business in 1949 to handle the health and welfare funds of one of the major branches of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Over the years he received millions of dollars in fees and commissions from the union.

His empire included insurance

companies, condominium developments, resorts and other projects. He had homes in suburban Chicago and Wisconsin, Florida and California.

Mr. Dorfman was convicted last month, along with the president of the Teamsters' union, Roy L. Williams, and three others on federal charges of conspiring to bribe Senator Cannon to delay or defeat a bill to deregulate rates for trucking freight. The measure eventually passed. Senator Cannon was not indicted in the case.

Pending sentencing, Mr. Dorfman had been free on a \$5-million bond.

Mr. Dorfman was also awaiting trials on charges of conspiring to extort \$80,000 from a Chicago builder by bombing his home, and on charges of taking part in a kickback scheme to defraud two locals of a culinary union in San Francisco.

The indictment of Mr. Dorfman and the others on the charge of conspiring to bribe Senator Cannon grew out of wiretaps on the offices of Mr. Dorfman's Amalgamated Insurance Agency in Chicago. The operation was described by federal investigators as the most elaborate in the history of electronic surveillance.

Forty federal agents worked on the project for 14 months and recorded more than 2,000 reels of conversations. They named the multimillion-dollar effort Operation Penfold, for Penetrator Dorfman, and said they hoped to prove links between Mr. Dorfman, the Teamsters' pension fund and crime figures in Chicago and Las Vegas, Nevada.

Mr. Dorfman had been a subject of extensive scrutiny by federal agencies for at least 10 years. In 1972 he was convicted on a federal charge of conspiring to facilitate a loan from the Teamsters' Central States Pension Fund in return for a



Allen M. Dorfman

kickback of \$55,000. He served nine months in jail.

After his conviction in 1973, Mr. Dorfman was forced to end his official relationship with the pension fund. However, through insurance companies that he controlled in Chicago, he continued to have some of the fund's borrowed money to process claims for the union-related health and welfare fund.

In 1949, Mr. Dorfman was introduced to James R. Hoffa, who became the Teamster president and disappeared in 1975. The introduction was made by Mr. Dorfman's stepfather, Paul (Red) Dorfman, a former prizefighter, head of West Handlers Union Local 20467 in Chicago and associate of Al Capone, a figure in the Chicago underworld.

At that time Mr. Hoffa was trying to expand his base from Detroit. He reportedly turned to Mr. Dorfman for assistance in Chicago. In return, Mr. Hoffa saw to it that the Teamsters' insurance business that he controlled went to a company that had been nearly set up by Allen Dorfman and his mother, Rose.

— JOSEPH B. TREASER

Yang Yong, 70, a Top Commander Of Chinese Military Forces, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Yang Yong, 70, one of China's highest-ranking military officials, died Jan. 6 in Beijing, according to Chinese press reports received in New York.

A veteran Red Army commander, Mr. Yang led units of the so-called stages of the Korean War and then commanded the Chinese forces until they withdrew from North Korea in 1958.

In recent years, he served as the senior deputy chief of staff of the armed forces and, since September, as a national party secretary under Hu Yaobang, the general secretary.

A native of Hunan province, Mr. Yang participated in the Long March of 1934-35, in which the Communists sought to evade the Nationalists by taking refuge in remote Yunnan in Shansi province in the northwest.

Mr. Yang fought in the Chinese-Japanese war of 1937-45 and in the

civil war against the Nationalists. At the time of the takeover of China in 1949, he commanded the 5th Army Corps, which seized Guizhou province, and he became its first Communist governor.

He was among the military leaders purged at the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1967. He reappeared five years later at a Beijing reception, and in 1973 he came head of the Xinjiang Military Region. There he remained until after Mao's death in 1976 which signaled the end of the Cultural Revolution.

Like other Chinese leaders who had been purged at the start of that upheaval, Mr. Yang was restored to high position. He became the senior deputy chief of staff and a member of the party's military commission.

■ Other deaths
Garrincha, the Brazilian soccer star. [Sports, Page 13.]

Manuel Fernandez Marroel, 70,

vice president of the Dominican Republic, Thursday at his home in Santo Domingo, following a long illness.

Walter Ulamek, 72, a historian who specialized in medieval art and politics, at his home in Cambridge, England.

George Roy Hunsan Sr., 71, a New York yachtsman who was a familiar figure at America's Cup races from 1958 through 1980, died Thursday at his home in Port Washington, New York.

William Edward Martz, 71, a leading American chess player for more than a decade, died Monday in Waialeale, a Hawaiian island.

Thomas Thon, 60, president of Metromedia Television, Thursday of cancer at Princeton Valley Hospital in Westwood, New Jersey.

Ahmad Boesmanian, 62, a leading voice in Malay nationalist and leftist politics, of lung cancer, Kuala Lumpur.

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U.K. Political Alliance Trying to Revive Elan

Social Democrats and Liberals Say Economy Will Undermine Thatcher

By Peter Osnes
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The partnership of Britain's new Social Democratic Party and the older Liberals has begun a concerted effort to recapture that short-lived spirit of expectation that it seemed poised a year ago to radically reshape the country's politics.

The alliance, as it is known, struts its best stuff at a round of press conferences culminating with a London rally Thursday featuring the party leaders, Roy Jenkins for the Social Democrats and David Steel for the Liberals.

The aim, as Mr. Jenkins said, is to place themselves "more strongly in the public eye."

And Mr. Steel said ruefully: "It has been very difficult to fight our way back since the Falklands."

Although the alliance slide began before the war — from a peak of 52 percent support in the polls as 1982 began — the South Atlantic crisis gave Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservatives a boost that has been maintained.

Mrs. Thatcher's trip to the Falklands last week and publication of a report absolving her government of blame for not preventing the conflict has apparently enhanced her standing.

A new Gallup Poll showed that if an election were held now the Conservatives would get 44 percent, Labor 31.5 and the Social Democratic-Liberal party alliance 24.5. The figures lengthen the Conservative lead over the opposition and show the extent of the continued decline of the alliance.

But supporters of the alliance say they believe that Mrs. Thatcher's dominance of British politics is not immutable. They say the se-

rious weaknesses of the economy will eventually make her victims.

Mr. Jenkins said Thursday that the prospect was that in June, the earliest likely date for an election, the present unemployment rate of nearly 14 percent would be "no better or maybe worse," and inflation would again be moving up.

"I don't believe the position of the government will look good in six months," Mr. Jenkins said. But he conceded that political prognostications in Britain since the last election in 1979, including those predicting that the fledgling Social Democrats were on the way to "breaking the mold," have all been proven wrong.

But the problems for the alliance go somewhat deeper than the special circumstances of Mrs. Thatcher's remarkable personal away of the moment. When a group of leading Labor moderates abandoned their increasingly leftist party in spring of 1981 to form the Social Democratic Party, the move created enormous excitement about the prospect of a basic realignment of British politics and creation of a strong new center.

The defection of about two dozen members of Parliament, including a Conservative MP, the public affiliation of scores of prominent figures and several early electoral victories provided dazzling momentum for the new party.

But differences emerged between those who favored a tight partnership with the Liberals — a minority it turned out — and those who preferred a clearly separate identity for the Social Democrats.

While the two parties continued to contest local elections and held two-party conferences last fall, they



Roy Jenkins, leader of Britain's Social Democratic Party, applauds David Steel, the Liberal leader, at a political rally.

have grown steadily closer in fact and in the public mind.

The trend was accentuated in July when Mr. Jenkins defeated David Owen for the party leadership. Mr. Jenkins, 61, who among other accomplishments wrote a biography of Herbert Asquith, a Liberal prime minister of the early 20th century, is in the minds of many people indistinguishable from the Liberal establishment.

The parties spent months dividing up the country's 635 parliamentary constituencies so that in the next election they would field one candidate for each seat. The process created bickering among local groups that further dissipated the Social Democrats' image as a bold new force.

In the end, many commentators wrote that the Liberals had gotten the majority of seats where the alliance stood a chance of winning.

On policy, the Social Democrats

issued a stream of position papers carving out a middle economic ground between Mrs. Thatcher's monetarism and Labor's socialism but did not emerge vividly linked with any single issue.

Even on military matters, where the more dynamic Mr. Owen is principal spokesman, the party's stand on whether cruise missiles should be deployed in Britain is to wait for developments in the Geneva negotiations.

"The SDP has become a junior member of an alliance with the Liberals, who haven't come close to winning an election in 60 years," said a disillusioned member of the party.

The gloomiest forecasts are that if all but a handful of Social Democratic candidates lose in the voting for Parliament the party will shrivel up and disappear into the Liberals or into a revitalized Labor Party.

Argentina Rebuilds, Upgrades Armed Forces

Arms Deliveries Arriving, but New Falklands Attack Seen as Unlikely

By Douglas Grant Mine
The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina is building up the armed forces depleted by last year's battle for control of the Falkland Islands, but military and diplomatic sources in Buenos Aires rule out the possibility of a renewed attack on the British colony in the near future.

The sources said the Argentine Air Force was in better shape now than it was before the undeclared war with Britain. They added that Argentine planes were capable of harassing British military outposts on the Falklands, which are known here as the Malvinas.

In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament on Thursday that British troops on the Falklands have been alerted to the chance of "further attacks" by the Argentines, who claim the islands as their own.

But the privately owned press agency Noticias Argentinas, quoting what it described as a high-ranking source on the Argentine joint chiefs of staff, as ruling out a renewed assault. "It's crazy to think Argentina might be thinking of adopting that kind of attitude right now," the source was quoted as saying.

The Argentine source was responding to reports that Argentina was considering launching harassment attacks on the 4,000 British troops stationed on the islands 250 miles off its southern coast.

A Latin American diplomat at the United Nations, who asked that his name not be used, described the episode as "another Machiavellian machination responding to British interests."

"It is ridiculous to think that Argentina, which with the firm and total support of Latin America re-

cently obtained a resounding diplomatic victory in the General Assembly, would now throw everything out the window with this kind of action," the diplomat said.

The General Assembly voted overwhelmingly in November to urge renewed negotiations on the issue of Falklands sovereignty, but Britain has said it is too early to hold talks.

Argentine troops invaded and occupied the Falklands on April 2. The British regained control June 14.

Argentina recently acquired French-made Super Etendards and Mirages for its air force and has also added some new Israeli-made Daggers, according to U.S. intelligence sources.

The U.S. sources say Argentina now has 34 fighters and fighter-bombers. That compares with approximately 130 fighters and fighter-bombers the air force said it had before the war with Britain.

Argentine and French sources said a half-dozen new Etendards arrived aboard an Argentine cargo ship recently, along with an undetermined number of Exocet missiles. The Exocet was one of Argentina's deadliest weapons in the battle for the Falklands.

France still owes Argentina three more Etendards. Other French-made military hardware, including amphibious vehicles and spare parts, arrived aboard Air France jumbo jets this week, according to local news reports.

Diplomatic and military sources here reported the acquisition by Argentina since the war of 10 Mirage-3s and 22 Daggers. They are being used to replace outdated American-made Skyhawk A-4s that have comprised the bulk of the air force.

The Argentine Navy, which proved no match to the British during the war, is in the process of building up its fleet of three submarines.

A West German shipbuilding company last month launched the first of four submarines it is to build for Argentina. Four frigates are also in the works in West Germany.

The contracts for the largest military purchases were signed before the Falklands fighting.

Argentina is struggling through a major recession, and civilian politicians have criticized what they call exorbitant military spending.

"It's a crime, what with the people hungry," said Raul Alfonsín, who hopes to be the Radical Party's presidential candidate in general elections the country's military regime has promised before the end of the year.

Pym Cautions Argentina
Francis Pym, Britain's Foreign Secretary, said in London on Fri-

day that Argentina would "get a bloody nose" if it tried to raid the Falkland Islands, Reuters reported.

Mr. Pym said in a radio interview that there were indications that Argentine forces might make harassment raids and added: "The Americans have made public this possibility but I have known about it all along."

A 4,000-member garrison has been on the islands since June, and British warships and planes are on patrol nearby.

Mr. Pym said the world would regard it as monstrous if Argentina tried to repeat last year's seizure of the islands.

"It was a totally unforgivable action, and if they attempt to do it again the whole world will see they are an absolutely intolerable people," he said.

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Embassador Executed In Chinese Crackdown

The Associated Press

BEIJING — A Chinese bank employee has been executed for embezzling more than 600,000 yuan (about \$300,000), becoming the second person executed as part of a crackdown on economic crime that began a year ago, the Xinhua News Agency reported Friday.

The news agency said Li Jingfang, 55, was executed Tuesday, one day after the execution of Wang Zhong, 56, a former county leader who was convicted of taking more than 58,000 yuan worth of goods that authorities had seized from smugglers.

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GREECE

Danes Prepared to Accept EC Fishing Plan

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — The Danish parliament's Market Committee informed the government Friday that it can accept a compromise European Community catch policy when the EC takes up the fish issue again next week.

Denmark has been blocking acceptance of a fisheries policy since December on grounds that the Danish catch allotment was too small.

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish foreign minister, negotiated revisions over the last two weeks with Gaston Thorn, president of the EC Commission, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, who is currently

chairman of the EC Council of Ministers.

Details have not been revealed. Informed Danish sources said, however, that the revised proposal mainly guarantees the right of Danish fishermen to catch Denmark's traditional quotas in Common Market waters if they are unable to fish in waters of countries outside the community.

It also is said to contain a clause giving the EC Commission authority to redistribute unused catch quotas among other member countries, again giving Denmark the possibility of increasing its allowable yearly catch.

Traditionally, Denmark has accounted for 25 percent of the fish

caught each year in Common Market waters.

All 10 EC countries are expected to agree on the revised policy by the possible revision of Britain. In the absence of a final accord, London banned Danish fishing within its 12 nautical mile coastal limit as of Jan. 1.

British Fishery Ministry spokesmen have said that they will reject a compromise accord if it gives Denmark any more fish than those guaranteed in the original proposal.

Douglas Hurd, the British deputy foreign secretary, who is visiting Denmark, said Friday that he just had received a copy of the new proposals.

"There are points on which we

need clarification before next Tuesday," he said, referring to the Jan. 25 date when EC fishery ministers are to discuss the new proposals.

"I don't want to go into detail, but I believe it will be possible, it should be possible, to reach a final agreement. We are looking at it in that light," Mr. Hurd said.

Karl Hjortnaes, a former Social Democratic fishery minister, said that the proposed accord "cannot be much better."

Denmark's center-right coalition government was willing to back the original accord, but was forced by the opposition Social Democrats to veto it because Danish fishermen claimed that it meant reduced quotas for them alone.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Arms Control Soon?

What some people in the Reagan administration wanted from the firing of Eugene Rostow as arms control director was more orderliness in the bureaucracy. Mr. Rostow had been regarded as a loose cannon. What they got instead was a surge of public turbulence so strong that the president himself was forced to assert — and by asserting to call into further question — that he was in control.

The story was romanticized, and that added to the pressure on Mr. Rostow. Mr. Rostow was portrayed as a conscientious arms controller who had strayed beyond his instructions in Geneva, explored a Euromissile compromise and been fired for his pains. Actually Mr. Rostow had announced the pursuit of such a compromise, and Moscow's rejection of it, last December. Only in the excitement of his ouster did the sequence come to be widely presented, in Washington and in Europe, as evidence of his superiors' indifference to arms control and his own passionate commitment to it.

Was or is this impression fair? Regardless of how the administration's commanding echelon felt earlier about abandoning Mr. Rostow's opening "zero option" position, the pressure for an acceptable compromise is growing. Having let Mr. Rostow go, Mr. Reagan accepted a challenge at his last news conference to renew confidence in Mr. Rostow's comradely arms-control, Paul Nitze. Wisely he skirted an invitation to reaffirm the zero-option or-

nothing position, saying that he would not get publicly into the "tactics of negotiating." Meanwhile the Rostow departure opens wide the bureaucratic space available to Secretary of State George Shultz, and strengthens the demand for his contribution and direction.

Andrei Gromyko has been in West Germany trying to frighten the allies into accepting the Andropov-Euromissile proposals. Vice President George Bush heads to Europe shortly. There is an unseemly aspect to this competition for the confidence of a Europe apparently so fickle that it has trouble deciding whether the greater danger comes from its enemy or its ally. It began, after all, as an American effort to satisfy the Europeans' request for greater protection against a burgeoning Soviet missile threat. Now Washington is asked to prove it is worthy of protecting them.

The task, however, must be done. Driven by its own demons, the Reagan administration has held until now that to make deterrence work it must project to the Soviets a readiness to fight a nuclear war if necessary. Therein lies Mr. Reagan's giant contribution to the European peace movement. Mr. Bush's trip is the right occasion — perhaps the last — to get back to an unadorned, public, credible commitment to the deterrence of nuclear war. There lies the way to get a Euromissile agreement worth having, and to lead the alliance.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.



No change in game plan: We still don't have one.

Business vs. Deficit

The latest appeal to President Reagan and Congress to get the deficit under control is a remarkable event. The endorsement by five former secretaries of the Treasury has its own plausibility, given their collective contribution over the years to the difficulties they now urge in power to remedy. Even more interesting perhaps is the public support now offered by several hundred people who run companies. It is fair to point out that many of the signers of the appeal are people who earlier enthusiastically applauded Mr. Reagan, his taxes and his supply-side strategy.

But a lot of minds have changed, and gives force to the words now. They are not the familiar I-told-you-so. They are a warning to the White House from people who are, generally speaking, its friends and natural allies.

This "Bipartisan Appeal on the Budget Crisis" proposes a series of drastic remedies — a reduction of \$60 billion in non-defense spending in the 1985 budget, a reduction of \$25 billion in defense and an increase of \$60 billion in tax revenues. That would add up, with the resulting savings in interest costs, to about \$175 billion, and produce, by the authors' calculations, a deficit that year of about \$75 billion instead of the \$250 billion that they fear is otherwise probable. To do anything less, they conclude, would be to invite financial condi-

tions and investment performance in the 1980s that would be even worse than in the 1970s.

It is always possible to argue with the details of a proposal like this one. Non-defense spending means, essentially, Social Security, the other pensions and medical care. To extract another \$60 billion from those accounts in the next two years is probably not possible.

But the authors of this appeal have laid down the right set of basic principles. They emphasize fairness and point out that the budget cuts of the past two years have borne disproportionately on the programs that help the very poor — food stamps, for example, and aid to families with dependent children. They give great weight to the encouragement of investment, for future economic growth is impossible without it. They urge a shift of taxes onto the money that people spend and away from the money that they save and invest.

You will observe that they are talking about the budget year 1985. That budget will be before Congress throughout the presidential election campaign next year. The authors and organizers of this document, led by Peter G. Peterson, secretary of commerce a decade ago and now an investment banker, offer the president good advice. Much more than the 1984 election depends on his response.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Reality and Cosmic Terror

The uncertainty about the fate of the Soviet satellite Cosmos 1402, whose fragments might come down on top of us, is a direct extension of classic fears such as millenarianism or Halley's Comet, whose most recent appearance was in 1910. Philosophers of history assure us that cosmic terrors appear at the same time as crises of civilization.

That is the case now. After a long stage in which people adored science and technology, fright appeared with nuclear arms and an apparent dehumanizing of the direction human life is taking (robots, computers). That fright has led to the ecology and pacifist movements.

Myths aside, and regardless of contemporary man's ancestral anxieties, the Cosmos accident points up the reality behind present-day fears. It is not only ingenuity that menaces us; it is also the collection of artificial celestial bodies that gravitate around us in numbers that really can't be known. (The numbers we get are subject to doubt. There is a proposal before the United Nations for an inventory, but that will come to nothing for military reasons.) Nor do we know what they contain. The possibility that satellites are carrying nuclear explosives is very slight, but it is certain that such satellites could be put into orbit at any time. The United States and the Soviet Union are already developing anti-satellite weapons.

It is now certain, too, that accidents are possible. Even if an all probability the consequences this time will be very minor or nil, it is clear that the supposed infallibility of science and technology is at the mercy of chance and the unexpected. If this time we escape without catastrophe, we don't know what the next time and the ones after it will bring.

That outer space, which is common to all the inhabitants of the world, should have been turned into an exclusive property of the governments of the two nations that happen to have the most advanced science, technology and nuclear capacity is a sign of our absolute

dependence. It is a sign, too, of their lack of respect for all of us — including their own countrymen — obsessed as they are with a space race that has war as its goal.

It will not be enough to count artificial space objects or point out their danger. We should exert pressure toward their absolute prohibition, even if we thereby renounce possible benefits for civilization, to the extent that they present the slightest danger.

—El País (Madrid).

The Falklands, Continued

The Argentine defense minister said [Thursday] Argentina would not declare an end to hostilities. The Argentine policy is quite hopeless. If the people of the Falkland Islands were averse to the idea of Argentine rule before last April's invasion they are even more so now, having experienced a bit of what it would be like. The invasion and subsequent liberation of the islands have tied Britain to their defense with bonds of steel for the foreseeable future. The government must apply every available kind of military expertise and ingenuity to seeing that the cost is kept as low as possible. Certainly any Argentine incursion must be met with devastating response.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Australia Welcomes Banks

Australia's decision to open its doors to a limited number of foreign banks is long overdue. The local banking system has a reputation as being one of the most profitable and uncompetitive in the world and will benefit from a fresh breath of foreign competition. Nonetheless it is a brave move. The initiative, which has been masterminded by John Howard, Australia's treasurer and deputy prime minister, is not going to receive bipartisan political support, and it has already ruffled the feathers of the local banking community.

—The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR JAN. 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Bombings in New York

NEW YORK — New York is beginning to resemble Paris as it was in the early nineties, in one respect at least, for during the past two months bomb outrages have become more frequent. Scarcely a week passes without two or three having occurred. Early yesterday morning a bomb explosion wrecked the Home Garden Settlement House in the heart of the section where many of the wealthiest Italians live. There was another explosion in a crowded six-story tenement owned by a Sicilian who had received a "Black Hand" letter threatening the destruction of his property if he did not pay \$5,000. No one was seriously injured in either case. The bomb attacks are generally attributed to Italian vendettas.

1933: Federals Go After Schultz

NEW YORK — The federal government which put Al (Scarface) Capone behind the bars then went after "Dutch" Schultz, notorious beer runner, whose real name is Arthur Flegelheimer, and has ordered his arrest for evasion of income taxes. Two of his lieutenants, Henry Stevens and "Sailor" Ahearn, are also being sought. Warrants for the trio's arrest came after more than 300 witnesses had given testimony showing that Schultz had never made a return on his income, which was estimated from evidence as well above a million dollars over five years. He was specifically charged with failure to pay \$2,200 tax in 1929. Schultz, while being linked with many major crimes, has never been convicted.

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The Tribes of South Africa: Reality in a Trance

By Flora Lewis

JOHANNESBURG — There is an otherworldly quality about South Africa. It gives a strange sense of detachment from everywhere else.

The pieces seem familiar at first glance. The white suburbs look rich and green. From the air you could count the yards that don't have swimming pools. The slums are crammed and tacky, largely unpaved. Downtown streets boast gleaming, ultramodern skyscrapers, discount stores with huge glaring signs and jumbled goods, more or less sleazy snack bars and elegant restaurants.

Yet there is always an incident, a remark, a scene to remind you that the pieces don't fit together in any usual way. The logic is broken, fragmented, so that reality is reflected as in a mosaic mirror with the connections distorted.

At the Black Shash Society, general middle-class spenders, their days counseling black who are in trouble with the law for lack of suitable residence or work permits. More than a hundred people, young and old, men and women, wait patiently for their turn to explain their case.

The ladies search for loopholes in the stringent laws, advise about the best time and the official likelihood to be indulgent, warn again and again that they can't promise any results.

An elderly, bleak-faced white woman looked up from her conversation with a middle-aged black man who had been sick, therefore absent from his job, therefore threatened with deportation to a tribal "homeland" he had never seen, where he would find no work and have no friends. "I don't know how we keep our sanity," she said, and turned back to help draft another affidavit.

A girl in a white T-shirt and red skirt came in for a moment's relief from the neighboring office. "I've got a 75-year-old man, he's traumatized. He's been here all his life and now he's told he's not South African."

The laws are intricate. It is hard to understand why one person has a right to stay and another not, why one is detained, another under house arrest, another only banned — all distinct categories of punishment.

Visiting a banned person who was recently released caused embarrassment. Someone else had come, making three in a room, which is illegal. One had to wait outside while the legally, ex-detainee criticized the regime in a calm, cool voice, without bitterness, analyzing why he had con-

cluded there was no hope for reform except through violence.

For these people South Africa is a police state. Yet they observe the laws, argue about them, discuss political pros and cons. For the whites it is a democracy with a Parliament and an opposition party.

There are restraints on the press, but it can report each week precisely which foreign material has been banned. The latest list included eight drinking glasses with pictures of nude women and a recording of a Miriam Makeba song. Another item announces that from April 1, insurance rates against political riots will be equalized instead of blacks paying five times the premium charged whites, and coloreds, as people of mixed race are known here, paying three times the whites' rate.

Other police state devices: a lot of rules, about informing the public of decisions. If they want to

move people around or pin them down, lock them up or shut them up, they just do it. Hence the restraints are stifling, and no one can really explain it. When they try, people fall back on "African-ness," a shared sense of belonging here, although so little else is shared.

There are a dozen miles of empty land between the white city of Johannesburg, where no blacks may live, and the more populous township of Soweto, which whites supposedly need a permit to enter. Yet the two are totally dependent on each other and could not possibly function without the daily stream of people from the cottages and shacks to the avenues and gleaming towers. There is dancing and singing. Life goes on and its delights will not be rejected by sudden brooding in a sunny, lovely land. But it goes on in a trance that is the awful, dark reality.

The New York Times.

Nakasone Makes an Impression in Washington

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone swept through Washington this past week promising that he would deliver where other Japanese prime ministers, by his own evaluation, have failed. At the end of two days of meetings with President Reagan and other officials, Mr. Nakasone had them convinced they had met a new style of Japanese leader.

He scored a bull's-eye at the White House. An emboldened Ronald Reagan stuck his head out of the Oval Office meeting with Mr. Nakasone to say to his private secretary, "Tell Nancy we're going to have guests for breakfast."

Some Japan-watchers had a sense of déjà vu. Was Mr. Nakasone merely repeating old promises of friendship and pledges that economic and trade frictions would be defused?

One comes away from a Washington Post breakfast for the tough, 64-year-old veteran legislator with the feeling that a turn of events promising a stronger U.S.-Japanese working relationship may be at hand. Mr. Nakasone, no shrinking violet, views himself as a world leader — the head of a major power with international responsibilities, a role his predecessors were not ready to play.

He sees the need, as he said on television last Sunday, for a U.S.-Japanese relationship that is "going to last for another thousand or two thousand years." It was interesting that the White House picked up the long-term theme after the modestly polite spokesman cited the need for a relationship lasting through the next century.

Above all, what Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nakasone

were able to agree on and make known to the world was that their countries are two important friends, not enemies, who can see beyond the immediate trade problems between them.

Mr. Nakasone risked political sniping at home when he committed Japan, in his administration, to put "political limits" on economic expansion, take steps to meet defense responsibilities and play a new role in international cooperation. "This is the direction that preceding prime ministers have all sought, but too often their deeds have not matched their words," he said.

He acts more like a bustling American politician than the stereotype of the Japanese premier playing junior partner to his American seniors.

In Japan his detractors refer to him as a "weather vane," suggesting that he turns easily in the political winds. But in the best Lyndon Johnson tradition Mr. Nakasone defines pragmatism as a plus rather than a minus. "All great statesmen are opportunists," he responds to critics.

At the Washington Post breakfast he compared the mood that brought him to power to the demand for "stronger leadership" illustrated in the United States by President John Kennedy's election after Dwight Eisenhower, and President Reagan's election over Jimmy Carter.

Then, sensing the need for a small injection of modesty, he added, smiling, "I'll be frank. I am not so strong a leader as President Reagan."

In deciding to place some limits on economic

expansion, Mr. Nakasone will be taking on Japan's powerful business and banking community. But he plainly feels that there is a more important and larger relationship than mere trade balances.

"We started expanding economically and because of that expansion we are risking ourselves being isolated from the rest of the world," he said with emphasis. Of course he is not proposing to cut off economic growth, but he wants to make sure that Japan pursues growth "without causing adverse repercussions on the rest of the world."

He will try to establish Japan's — and his own personal — prestige at the economic summit meeting among heads of state at Williamsburg, Virginia, later this year. He believes that his predecessors for the most part have tried to stay out of the limelight, preferring thereby to avert what is crudely referred to as "Japanese bashing."

If Mr. Nakasone means it and is not tossed on the discard pile by the Japanese establishment, the change in attitude alone could go a long way toward meeting some of the standard complaints about Japan. He will have to sell the Diet on his notion of political limits to economic expansion. As in other issues, he is far out in front of the bureaucratic consensus in Japan, which shrinks from international involvements.

Opening up the Japanese market, which Mr. Nakasone endorses, and other policy changes will need legislative approval, as in any democracy. Having scored well in Washington, Mr. Nakasone's leadership now faces its real test in Tokyo.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Bishops on War

Regarding "The Bishops and the Arms Race" (IHT, Dec. 31):
Harold M. Agnew, a nuclear physicist, referred to the U.S. Catholic bishops as "hypocrites" who "seem to be accepting that conventional war is OK and nuclear war isn't." Had he read the text of their proposed pastoral letter, surely he would have noted the following statement: "We must re-emphasize with all our being that it is not only nuclear war that must be prevented, but war itself."

REBECCA H. BALINSKI, Paris.

'Palestinian Terrorists'

In response to S. Jones (Letters, Jan. 31) on "Palestinian Terrorism":
According to the history of an era I have lived through, it is not at all a well-known fact that the PLO is a terrorist organization. It is its current political stand to be against terrorism, and that is hopefully evidence of a change of heart or of mind. This does not, however, alter history or the well-known fact that the terrorism practiced by the PLO has been among the most ruthless and heartless in history. It is too convenient, for the sake of bolstering one's political tenet, to say that the PLO's terrorism is really an invention of the Israelis.

TONI POTTER, Rome.

In Napoleon's Hair

Regarding the editorial "Arsenic and Old Hair" (IHT, Jan. 13):
It's often said that Napoleon had syphilis. If so, he almost certainly used regular doses of some form of arsenic, which seems to have been the standard treatment in his day, even before Ehrlich created Salvarsan

much later. Should these premises be true, there would no longer be any mystery about why they found arsenic in Napoleon's hair.

GORDON GASKILL, Rome.

Allocating Resources

Regarding "The Evidence Indicates That Petroleum Is Bad for You" (IHT, Jan. 5) by Jonathan Power:
It seems that almost any country that has great natural resources finds that they are bad for it — and not just petroleum. However, it was strange that the two countries that are today the largest producers of petroleum, namely the Soviet Union and the United States, were not mentioned. In the Soviet Union, GNP has fallen steadily as oil production has increased, but it is hard to make the case that oil has been bad for either Texas or Oklahoma.

Possibly the answer lies in the degree to which governments intervene in the investment process by misallocating resources to oil instead of letting the market perform the allocating function, as in America. As a writer on Third World problems, Mr. Power should pay more attention to this aspect of underdevelopment: misallocation of resources by central planning authorities.

H. KING HEDINGER, Cadiz, Spain.

Shoot-First Casualties

Regarding the news item "New U.S. Deaths Prompt Change of Shoot-First Policy" (IHT, Dec. 31):
That arms may not be found in the cases you refer to is not conclusive evidence that they were not carried. Rapid disposal of weapons to the sympathetic bystander or backup as soon as the military initiative has been lost is a first priority, both for

logistic and for propaganda reasons. Whether the civil or military authority should wait to be fired at is an extremely difficult issue, highly dependent on circumstances. With the present power and sophistication of paramilitary arms, to wait too long may be suicidal; in these encounters the first fire may well be the last.

People who claim to be fighting a war, civil or otherwise, are combat casualties, are they not? No one can win this sterile war of attrition; it will just grind on, apart from generous patrons, by the spirit of those it consumes — Irish, Scottish, English, Welsh, immigrant or anyone else standing in the wrong place.

PETER EDMONDS, London.

Argentine Identity

Regarding "Argentina: A Huge, Rich Land, but a Story of Failed Promise" (IHT, Jan. 5):
As an Argentinian, I must congratulate your paper and Edward Schumacher for having so clearly delineated the crisis of the Argentine crisis. Naïveté aside, Argentina needs a national identity more urgently than an economic recovery.

ALEJANDRO NUSENOVICH, Amsterdam.

That Collegiate Hasale

Regarding "The Troublesome Double Standard" (IHT, Jan. 18):
Dave Kindred is absolutely right. Colleges are for endowment-raising sports. Why have those poor athletes with things such as grade points and classes? But those educators who contend that blacks aren't capable of competing scholastically with whites may be accused of racism themselves.

AL HIX, London.

ARTS / LEISURE

Artists Mine Coal as Subject

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — For a literary people given to making a point on any and every theme, the British are strangely silent on the subject of coal, on which, after all, the reputation of Britain as the world's first and foremost industrial nation depended.

The only poem of any merit in the language on the theme, with its refrain, "It makes all love and hate and strife/Fairer than song, better than bread/The harvest hope, the life of life/Coal!" is by John Gould Fletcher, who was born in Little Rock, Arkansas. However, the dearth of British poetry is compensated by the richness of visual imagery inspired by coal and its mining, as exemplified in the exhibition "Coal," running at the Science Museum in Feb. 6, subsequently traveling to Durham and Nottingham.

At first the picturesque quaintness of coal stacks or pithead working gear were introduced into traditional landscape paintings as a curious novelty. The earliest painting in the exhibition, "Coal Stacks on the River Wear and Lumley Castle in the Distance" (1680) by the little-known Peter Hartovet, shows the Lambton family seat, Lumley, with a fox hunt going on in the wooded foreground, while in the background the stacks of coal, on which the Lambton family fortunes were established, stand on the river bank awaiting carriage by boat to other parts of England.

Before the coming of the railroads, coal was chiefly moved by water, which gave an excuse to the two greatest of English artists to paint seascapes coal ships — Constable's "Boughton Reach With Collier" (1824), loaned to the show by the Victoria & Albert Museum; Turner with "Keelmen Heaving in Coals by Moonlight" (1835), now in the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

With the mid-19th century onset of genre painting, attention turned from mine working and transport to the people who worked in the industry. Among the artists who focused on this were Henry Perlee Parker, who exhibited a series of paintings of pitmen at work and recreation at the Royal Academy, one of which, "Pitmen at Play," is loaned to this show by the National Coal Board; and Alfred Dixon, who in the 1870s and '80s painted the miners living in northeast England. Even earlier, the pioneer photographer Ar-

thur J. Munby had made plate photographs of miners and pithead women, so well preserved that contemporary prints made from them are in the show. And soon after, John Charles Burrow (1852-1914) pioneered underground photography in the Cornish tin mines.

Both these traditions, genre painting and photography, have continued to the present. In painting, a 20th-century development has been the ascendancy of a number of miner-artists, painting underground working from firsthand knowledge and experience. One was Vincent Evans, who worked from his childhood to age 23 as a coal miner, then won a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London, but never forsook the theme closest to his heart.

In the 1930s and '40s, George Bissell moved into other media besides oil — woodcuts, gouaches, watercolors — to portray the mines in which he continued to work. Tom McGuinness was a working collier-artist in the Durham coalfields in the 1940s and '50s, while Jack Crabtree, as recently as 1974, received a year's commission from the National Coal Board to portray as many aspects as possible of working life in the south Wales coalfields.

As a subject, miners and mining has proved attractive to many of our best contemporaries. In this show are major paintings by Edward Wadsworth: industrial townscapes, for which he became famed, by L.S. Lowry, and official war artists' drawings and paintings by John Piper, Graham Sutherland and Henry Moore.

Two foreign-born painters who settled in England also showed themselves particularly sympathetic to mining life. The late Albert Houthusen went on holiday in 1933 to Llansann in north Wales and became engrossed in the lives of the miners from the nearby Point of Ayr colliery. A decade later Josef Herman, now an officer in the Order of the British Empire for his services to art, went to the Welsh mining village of Ystradgynlais for a short vacation, and settled there for eleven years — "the image of the miners on a bridge against a glowing sky [becoming] the source of my work for years to come."

"Coal: British Mining in Art 1680-1980," The Science Museum, Exhibition Road, London SW7, to Feb. 6; D.L.I. Museum & Arts Center, Aykley Heads, Durham, Feb. 19-March 26; Castle Museum & Art Gallery, Nottingham, March 26-May 1.



"The Collier" (detail, 1933) by Albert Houthusen.

Amid Flash, Valentino Soars

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME — Valentino is still the only name in town. The rest of Roman couture is better left at kiss and no tell. Opulence is back, and not just on the runway. There have not been so many fur coats in the streets of Rome in a long time. Italian women are wearing their minks and chinchillas with a vengeance — and all their jewels.

"Yes, the country feels much safer," said Ruth Rabb, wife of the U.S. ambassador to Italy, at a small dinner party given by Giancarlo Giammetti (Valentino's busi-



Valentino: Yellow pleats exploding over black obi belt.

ROME FASHIONS

ness partner) on Thursday. "There are still a few kidnappings but the terrorists are not a force anymore. People feel freer to come. The strength of the dollar has helped too, as well as a strong pro-American feeling."

Valentino, who has become something of a national hero as well as a cult figure, has cornered the glamour market on and off the runway. To be invited to his premises is something of a status symbol and some women invent all kinds of tricks in order to be there. His most notable front-rower on Thursday was Mrs. Amintore Fanfani, wife of Italy's premier, who only dresses at Mila Schon's "because I've been a friend of Mila's all my life," she said. But she pronounced Valentino very chic.

So did almost everybody else, and this collection was another feather in Valentino's cap. He is an international designer and the darling of a chic international clique that includes Jacqueline Onassis and Marie-Hélène de Rothschild, and his last couture collection brought in \$4,500,000, a record for him, he said. But although the Milanese millionaires and Arab princesses who represent half his business buy his whole collection, the rest of his customers go to him for that drop-dead, let's-be-female, once-in-a-lifetime gown. They are not disappointed. Valentino is that rare designer who knows how to flatter women and is not ashamed of it.

From a long association with some of the world's most sophisticated women, he has sharpened his taste and he has learned that less is more. To see his current collection is to witness a mature talent. A more controlled, better disciplined Valentino has left behind the frothy exuberance and ruffle-upon-ruffle coyness of his earlier days. He has also added a new dimension — young and sexy — to his stylish clothes.

His collection this season had

rhythm and tempo. Skirts were short and snappy and heels good and high. As for proportions, there were two groups — cigarette-thin or full and swirly. The first is a follow-up of his winter collection, which Valentino has now translated into charming summer fabrics and colors. Short suits had short jackets whose backs swelled in a soft blouse. Valentino also demonstrated a rare talent with a variety of pretty silk dresses, a hard-to-find commodity these days.

Soft pistachios and vanillas were mixed with sharper purples, polka dots ranged from pea to Pierrot size, black and white were sure winners — all that and tomato red made that collection a freshly colored sight. Some prints, with bamboo or butterfly images, were echoes of Japan, where Valentino recently won a Best International Designer award. So were quite a few wide obi belts, with some exploding dramatically in pleats.

Details and workmanship are always exquisite at Valentino's. Short petticoats under short swirling skirts were made of the same polka dots as the blouses, fully beaded jackets picked up the pattern of the skirt but in a positive-negative effect and shoes were multicolored sequined shells, matching the dresses. His best evening dresses, slit, draped to the side and sexy, had interesting necklines that varied from soft bows to curvaceous calls-to-illy collars.

To go to other fashion shows in Rome may not mean much in terms of fashion, but it is both a surreal and sociological experience. Italian women turn up dressed to kill, with diamonds everywhere, including in their hair. Martha Marzotto (whose husband is very big in ready-to-wear) is the most reckless. Not only does she wear the biggest jewels in sight (some of which are signed Cartier and Tiffany), she wears them with silver sequins and black lace stockings. Unless it is a bullfighter's outfit, complete with the hat.

At Lancetti's, a South African customer who must own a piece of De Beers, was emerging from a sea of black ruffles with diamond chandelier earrings, diamond choker, diamond ornaments looping across her bodice and rings on every finger.

All that just to see a fashion show? "They have all those clothes and nowhere to go," said a longtime observer. But why buy all those clothes if they have nowhere to go? "They have too much time and too much money and what else is there for them to do except buy clothes?" was the answer — and to heck with women's lib. Actually, most of these women are getting exactly what they want — more flash than dash. In the end, it does not really matter what they wear because the dress all but disappears under hair, jewelry and miles of fur.

Wines, Toys, etc. — the Flea Market Side of Auctions

By Soren Melikian

LONDON — A visitor walking into Christie's South Kensington auction room for the first time might have left with a slightly distorted view of salesroom activity. Pressed for a comparison, one

THE ART MARKET

would have suggested something like a department store.

Monday at 6 p.m., a highly unusual time for London auctions, there were "Table wines and bin-ends." Not rare wines by any means. The catalog listed such standbys as "Tulipier — vintage 1978 (12)" with an estimated price of £30-£36, (\$46-£56), or "Bordeaux Villages — vintage 1978" at £36-£48 per dozen bottles. The next day, Christie's South Kensington switched to "Old and Modern Jewellery and Timepieces." You could try for "a fluted lighter, signed Cartier, Paris" or a "Lady's 9ct gold automatic bracelet watch, Omega." It rather smacked of the pawnshop. By Friday they were down to the children's playroom with a "Sale of Dolls and Dolls' Houses." Here the choice ran from "a bisque baby doll with blue eyes and baby's clothes including bonnets, petticoats, nightgowns and dresses."

Meanwhile, in another room, they were offering bored fathers something to amuse themselves with: "cigarette cards, postcards, printed ephemera and original designs by Donald McGill." That meant anything from "The Barman and Bailey Greatest Show on Earth, provincial tour programme, original wrappers" to "film stills including many of Rudolph Valentino, 1920s and later."

An unusual week? It would have been three or four years ago. The way things look these days, it seems on the contrary to be a trend-setter. As even low-grade antiques get scarcer, auction rooms geared to handle the lower end of the market, such as Christie's South Kensington, are forced to look elsewhere. And elsewhere means anything second-hand as long as it lends itself to categorization.

This is the flea market of yore processed in the auctioneer's style,

trim and spruce. Next week won't be any different. A sale of "Fine Costume, Embroidery, Samplers, Textiles and Lace" is scheduled on Tuesday and a sale of "Toys, Games, Trains and Trainsets" on Thursday. The former has a fair proportion of period pieces — 18th and 19th century mostly — but the latter less so. However by today's standards, it manages to remain reasonably sophisticated and falls into an area that has long been in existence but was more or less ignored by auction houses — the so-

called Collectors' Items Sales, to use Sotheby's phrase.

Some of these are anything but children's toys. Not that children would dislike them. There is a lot to be said from the little boy's viewpoint for a nice green plastic farmhouse with blue and red lining, opening doors, brake and reverse mechanism, 12 1/2 inches long. The tinplate chauffeur and three tinplate passengers add to the attraction. It is the little boy's parents that would dread the idea of some untoward gesture that might scratch the paint or warp the wheel of a piece made in 1911 and now estimated to fetch anywhere between £1,000 and £1,200.

In some other sales, however, there is a touch of the junkyard. On Dec. 16 Christie's had one of its "Railway Art and Literature" auctions. That may mean anything: posters, photographs, a cast-iron British Railways number plate — the estimate was £30-£40 for that — or a locomotive. Not a toy, the real thing: a Tulyar class-55 Delic locomotive, flogged off by British Railways after 20 years of loyal service. There was of course a special order to see it, you had to go to Doncaster where — this is Britain — "viewing of the locomotive [was] strictly by appointment."

In fairness to Sotheby's, it must be emphasized that in this field as in so many others, credit for the idea of massively injecting non-art into the auction pipeline goes to its masterminds. At first, there was no concerted effort. Non-art just popped up in sales. In 1968, for example the first dolls to be auctioned appeared in one of Sotheby's furniture sales. It took another decade for a whole catalog to be devoted to "Amusement machines, children's toys, lead soldiers, money banks, Disney toys, etc." including, naturally, dolls. The sale

was organized by Hilary Kay, in charge of the Collector's Items Department, a dignified label covering non-art sales. It turned out to be a success and the firm contentedly settled into its four-sale-a-year rhythm.

But Sotheby's being Sotheby's, things were dealt with in its systematic, slightly pompous way — cataloged, illustrated, cross-referenced, advertised. Hilary Kay, an earnest young woman, anxious to make the point that here is a serious business, points out that technical literature is available on the subject. "The Doll Encyclopedia" is her reference book.

These reference works now seem to be mushrooming in every possible line, luckily for auction houses, for they are solid foundations on which markets can be built. David Presland's "The Art of the Tiny Toy," published in 1976, was one of those landmarks. Without it a Lehmann ELF tinplate Zeppelin made in Germany around 1912 would not have fetched the £150 it made at Sotheby's in 1978. Since then, however, there has been a big step forward on that specific score: Jürgen and Marianne Cieslik published the definitive "Lehmann Toys" in 1981. According to Kay, these toys have sold for 25 percent higher since the publication of the book.

Indeed, there seems to be no limit to what such books will do. A recent work titled, with no trace of humor, "British Biscuit Tins 1868-1939" has thus put the British biscuit tin firmly on the map. Credit is given to its author, Michael J. Franklin, who published it in 1979. It is now possible to pen scholarly entries on those biscuit tins. And how did experts proceed before, since, a reliable source tells me, biscuit tins could be seen at Sotheby's as early as 1977? "One had to talk to collectors, go around shops. Difficult of course. But we became accustomed to breaking new ground."

Commercially, the result is far from negligible. In the 1980-81 season Collector's Items Sales at Sotheby's rose to £600,000. In the 1981-82 season, they jumped over £1 million making it one of Sotheby's rare success stories. A good 60 to 70 percent of the lots get foreign commission bids, essentially from Europe. In the "Rock and Roll Memorabilia" sale that netted £95,000 on Dec. 22, half the lots in value were bought by Seibu, the Tokyo department stores.

Have auction houses solved their supply problem? When asked about prospects, Kay answers with heartfelt conviction: "Good. Very good. The problem is not to find buyers. It is to get the goods." What? So soon?

Henry Moore's Past and Present

By Michael Gibson

PARIS — When an important artist pursues his work with unabated energy into an advanced age, the result can offer a paradoxical quality. This is apparent in an exhibition of sculptures and drawings by Henry Moore, 84, done over the past 10 years (Galerie Maeght, 13-14 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to March 15), and the paradox lies in the fact that the artist's aesthetic roots are fixed in a period that seems remote from the preoccupations of the present, while the accumulated wealth of a lifetime's experience is at the same time visibly present in the work as a tangible form of wisdom — the "wisdom of the age."

Looking at the works here one may notice formal questions and attitudes reminiscent of the earlier decades of this century. Moore is irreparably rooted in historical time, like trees are rooted in space. But that is also the assurance of their authenticity and the condition of their growth.

Moore's recent work confronts us with this broader sense of historical time because, even as the idiom appears datable, it conveys something ageless, a preoccupation with the intensity of "being here" that one senses in all of Moore's themes, in his sculptures of women or in his very sculptural drawings of rocks and trees.

It's not that everything in this show is of the same intensity. There is the "predictable" Henry Moore, the works that strike one as familiar in theme and treatment (and which serve to define the artist rather conventionally) in our minds. But there is also the unre-

dictable Henry Moore who ignores our preconceptions and rises with apparently effortless assurance to heights, not of sublimity, but of simple intensity and rightness in terms of his own temperament and experience.

The Galerie de France (52 Rue de la Verrerie, Paris 3, to Feb. 7) is showing unusually interesting recent paintings by Jean-Pierre Pincemin. Pincemin's artistic career began unpromisingly enough with a theoretically minded group known as Support/Surface which attempted to approach art with a highly puritanical and rationalistic attitude. The group did not last long, but some of the artists who were part of it drifted gradually toward a more decorative approach to painting. This was the case with Pincemin, although the drift was very slow.

In his most recent work, this drift has brought him to an entirely new position. His paintings (acrylic on canvas) have acquired a new dimension. They are, as usual, very large (sometimes more than 3 meters, or 10 feet, wide) but the dimension I refer to is an aesthetic one. His treatment of color, involving the superimposition of several layers of transparent color, creates a sense of density that is perhaps enhanced by the inevitable association one makes with the way ikon painters blended their colors.

They are all rectangular paintings and the shapes that are painted on them are rectilinear and predominantly rectangular too. The structure, in some cases, is reminiscent of an Oriental carpet, with several borders surrounding a cen-

tral area. How one interprets them depends on the viewer, but they convey, to me at least, a sense of warmth (the color) and a certain grave serenity that one associates with forms like the mandala. The mandala is circular, of course, but the formal structure of the paintings calls to mind the essential character of the mandala, the enclosed space both as a spiritual model and a haven.

Futura 2000 (that's the artist's name, Futura for short) at Yvon Lambert's (5 rue du Grenier-Saint-Lazare, Paris 3, to Feb. 15) used to spray subways in New York, and the show clearly reveals how a change of context can also change the impact. On a subway it was something, in a chic gallery in Paris it is nothing. Not absolutely nothing, because Futura-2000 has a sort of freshness of temperament that is relevant in the urban context that provoked him to action. But next to nothing all the same, because a significant part of the statement has been forgotten: the subway itself.

Up the street at Daniel Templeon's gallery (30 Rue Beaubeau, Paris 3, to Feb. 10) is a selection of recent work by Roy Lichtenstein: Lichtensteinesque renderings of Abstract Expressionist brushstrokes which in some cases are themselves renderings of apples.

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Magda Tagliaferro: A Phenomenon at 90

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — Arthur Rubinstein's death in Geneva a month ago, at 95, was a reminder that pianists, as well as conductors, tend to be not only long-lived, but also active right up to the end, or close to it. Magda Tagliaferro's recital at Wigmore Hall on Sunday was a reminder that longevity among pianists is not confined to males. She was 90 on Wednesday.

Nor is her accomplishment unique among her pianist sisters. Elsie Hall (1877-1976), an Australian long resident in South Africa, was a recording at 90 and taped a program for the BBC at 91. Elly Ney (1882-1968) made her last public appearance just three weeks before her death at 85. Marguerite Long (1874-1966) and Rosina Lhévinne (1880-1976) remained active as teachers well into their 90s.

So did harpsichordist Alice Ehlers (1887-1981). And speaking of harpsichordists, Eta Hensch-Schneider is still active in Vienna at 85. Wanda Landowska (1879-1959) recorded the complete "Well-Tempered Keyboard" at 70, and continued teaching until her death at 80.

The list of long-lived male pianists is, of course, just about endless, headed by such illustrious and familiar names as Paderewski, Rosenthal, Cortot, Backhaus, de Buschmann, Sauer, Philipp and Ganz, all of whom played into their 80s. Mieczyslaw Horowitz is still playing and teaching (at the Curtis Institute) at 90. Claudio Arrau and Rudolf Serkin, both still public appearances just three weeks before her death at 85. Marguerite Long (1874-1966) and Rosina Lhévinne (1880-1976) remained active as teachers well into their 90s.

applies to composers, too. Singers tend to be long-lived, but their performing life is usually shorter. The vocal apparatus is less resistant to professional wear and tear than fingers and arms. Even then, there have been notable exceptions, especially among popular singers, who can shift to lower keys as they grow older.

The love of music itself probably has little to do with it beyond the fact that few other professions provide so continuously and so consistently an emotional outlet and a creative challenge. But this fact itself may offer an important clue. Dr. S.J. London, in an article, "The Ecology of Aging Musicians," in the December 1983 issue of "The Gerontologist," expressed it in medical terminology:

"The reason usually advanced for the longevity of musicians is that the outlet given them by their work for the free ventilation of their conflicts and frustrations shields them against death from the so-called diseases of stress — particularly those resulting from atherogenic cardiovascular diseases, hypersensitivities and the metabolic consequences of such relief mechanisms as alcoholism — that make shorter shift of the rest of us."

But music, rather more than the other arts, demands both physical participation and physical exertion. It also requires, for all except resident teachers, frequent travel. And it is unrelentingly competitive. Talent is essential for ultimate success in music. But talent alone is not enough. Also essential are a strong will, a healthy body, a tough hide and a compulsion to excel.

And so it occurs to me, as I leaf through the lexicons, noting the life span of scores and scores of professional musicians, that the very qualities that brought them success

in the first place may have something to do with keeping them, so to speak, alive and kicking. Or, to put it spherically, the kicking may help to keep them alive.

Whatever the gerontological explanation, music lovers have a special reason to be thankful, if only because these geriatric phenomena provide us with a precious link to the musical past and to fading traditions. This was certainly true of Magda Tagliaferro's recital.

Here we were, hearing from the Brazilian-born, French-educated and French-domiciled pianist, Debussy Preludes from one who knew him, and Gabriel Fauré from one who had even played piano four-hands with him. As a longtime pupil of Alfred Cortot, she can trace her musical antecedents even further back. Not everything was immaculate. Tagliaferro is phenomenal, but not immortal. But there was authority as well as the astonishing dynamic range commanded by so frail a figure, and in two Fauré Impromptus (Nos. 5 and 3) a sense of intimacy and congeniality with the composer born of a personal relationship.

There was, too, the outrageously red-tinted crown of hair, seeming to join the fingers, the body and the mind — she played everything from memory — in shouting defiance at Father Time.

'Merlin' Delayed Again

NEW YORK — For the second time in as many months, "Merlin," a new Broadway musical costing more than \$3 million, has postponed its scheduled opening night. A spokeswoman cited "major changes" in the production's set, book and costumes as the reasons for the latest postponement.



Tagliaferro with the pianist Cortot, who died in 1962.

ANGELO TARLAZZI

ouverture
le 24 janvier

67 Faubourg St-Honoré Paris

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	S&P		High	Low
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34 1/2 27	Perf	4.38	13	48	33 1/2	37 1/2		

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13 1/2	10 PGEPIA	1.50	12 -

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10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	PGE α D	1.25	12	6
10 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	PGE α E	1.25	12	5

[illegible]

5%	2%	Presid	31	32
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15%	10%	ProvEn 1.60	11.4	5

the average annual personal income of International Herald Tribune readers.

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SPORTS BRIEF

Choose May for

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Other Golf Rules

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Occidental Pays Off \$1 Billion Of Debt on Cities Service Deal

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches)—Occidental Petroleum has repaid \$1 billion of debt to finance its acquisition of Cities Service and will repay the remaining \$900 million by the end of this year, Occidental's chairman, Armand Hammer, said Friday. He said the company plans further sales of assets to pay off the \$4 billion cost of the acquisition.

Mr. Hammer said the repayment under the revolving bank credit would reduce the company's interest payments by more than \$700 million. He said the \$1 billion came from sales of assets and from cash on hand. Occidental recently sold Cities Service's natural gas transmission operation for \$520 million and an interest in chemical operations in Italy for \$176 million.

On Thursday, Occidental confirmed reports that, in an effort to lighten its debt load, it was negotiating to enter a refining, transportation and marketing partnership with Mexico's state-owned oil company, Pemex. An Occidental spokesman said the company was also discussing partnerships with Abu Dhabi and other countries.

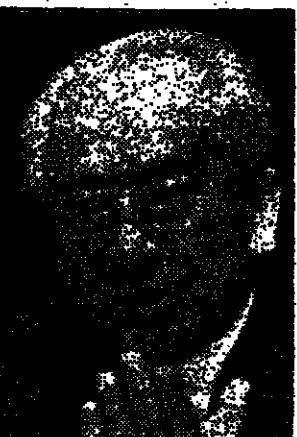
Occidental said Friday that it would take an \$85-million charge in the fourth quarter of 1982 on the Italian chemical operations and would break even for the quarter. Mr. Hammer said Occidental would have \$775 million in tax credits in the second quarter stemming from Cities Service write-offs.

Nissan Undecided on U.K. Plant

TOKYO (Reuters)—Nissan Motor cannot yet decide whether to build a car factory in Britain. Masataka Okuma, executive vice president of Nissan, said Friday at a news conference after the British Industry Secretary, Patrick Jenkin, was told of the situation at a meeting in Tokyo with top Nissan executives.

"We are still continuing to study the project very seriously," Mr. Okuma said. But he added that the world economy and car market were too uncertain for the time being. He said that Mr. Jenkin, who is on a five-day visit to Japan, told Nissan executives that Britain would still welcome the project.

Nissan announced last July that it had postponed a decision on building the plant, originally designed to produce 200,000 cars a year by 1986 and employ 5,000 workers. Mr. Okuma said Nissan executives agreed that the company eventually needed to have a manufacturing base in the European Community.



Masataka Okuma

Thomson to Get Eurotechnique

PARIS (Reuters)—The state-owned electronics company Thomson-CSF has signed a letter of intent to buy National Semiconductor's 49 percent share in Eurotechnique, a semiconductor maker, for a nominal one franc. The acquisition would raise the French holding in the company to 100 percent.

A spokesman said Thomson will eventually take control of Eurotechnique. The other 51 percent of the company is held by Saint-Gobain, also state-owned, which is to divest its electronics interests as part of an industry restructuring.

A Thomson statement said the accord provides for cooperation between Thomson and National Semiconductor, of the United States, on Eurotechnique products and in other areas.

Near-Panic on Tel Aviv Exchange

TEL AVIV (Reuters)—The Israeli Treasury tried Friday to calm near-panic among small investors that sent shares plummeting Thursday on the volatile Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. More than half the 400-some stocks listed on the exchange fell sharply on reports that the Treasury planned to tighten trading rules.

The Treasury confirmed that it intended to prevent mutual funds' holding more than 5 percent of the total value of any stock. But officials said the measure would take weeks to enact and was designed to protect small investors.

Almost half of all Israeli families have money invested in the exchange, whose general share index rose a record 293 percent in 1982. Mutual funds now can hold up to 10 percent of the total value of a stock, and there have been complaints that this enables them to manipulate prices.

Company Notes

Hoffmann-La Roche's group net profit rose more strongly than turnover in 1982, largely due to favorable exchange rates, the Swiss pharmaceutical company said, though it had no profit figure.

Lucas Electrical of Birmingham, England, a leading automotive parts company, announced Friday that it was cutting 1,200 jobs, mainly white-collar and support staff, because of the recession.

Prell, the Italian tire and cable group, said group sales in 1982 equaled about \$4 billion, down 4 percent from 1981, but profit of the individual subsidiaries should equal or exceed the previous year's level.

Many Say Rebound Could Be a Surprise

(Continued from Page 9)

and Stiff, Oakley, Marks both project a 1.4 percent increase, while Chase Manhattan Bank is looking for a 1.5 percent change in real gross national product in 1983 compared with 1982. The federal government also is pessimistic. It is counting on an improvement of only 0.4 percent.

Even those who still look for a weak recovery said that the case for a stronger rebound looks slightly better than it did a month or two ago.

As Lawrence Chimera, chief economist at Chase Econometrics, put it: "Right now, for the first time in a year or a year and a half, there is a significant upward risk in the forecast, particularly for late this year and for 1984. Until now, all the risk was on the downside."

Donald Ratzlaff, director of the economic forecasting project at Georgia State University, said, "I am getting more optimistic," but he cautioned, "While there is a case to be made for a stronger recovery, it is not a strong one."

Economists who foresee a stronger-than-expected recovery generally point to these factors:

- Pent-up consumer demand. "One thing that could be more powerful than anything else is the power of pent-up consumer demand," said Francis H. Schott, senior vice president and chief economist for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. "The American dream of owning a home is still very much alive and kicking," he said. "And the American dream of owning a modern car — is also very much alive. As soon as financial conditions were a bit more favorable, we saw buying pick up. We could see some of the postponed demand from 1980, 1981 and 1982, as well as demand for 1983 this year."

• Falling interest rates. "Further evidence of progress on inflation suggests that interest rates might come down further, as well," Mr. Fiedler of the Conference

Board said, noting that this also could help aid consumer spending.

- Consumer liquidity. "The consumer's financial position has improved materially over the past few years," Mr. Schott said. "The ratio of obligations to repay to current income has declined to about 18 percent from a peak of about 25 percent. That means there is a potential for borrowing."

• An inventory snap-back. "Inventories declined so much more than anticipated in the fourth quarter," Mr. Fiedler said. "So GNP might bounce back just because of a reversal in inventories."

• A declining dollar and an improving world trade situation. "Our trade balance will still worsen for a period of time," Mr. Guay said. "But I believe that world trade rebounded bottom in the fourth quarter and will be improving."

• That should start strengthening the U.S. recovery in late 1983 and into 1984.

• Sharp recessions generally are followed by strong recoveries. "Recessions are a process for getting rid of economic imbalances, and the longer you are at it, the greater the possibility of a cure," Mr. Ratzlaff said.

• While these factors will all contribute to recovery, some economists argued that other elements will work against an upturn.

Otto Eckstein, chief economist at Data Resources, acknowledged that auto sales and housing starts have improved in recent months. But he noted that his firm already has taken into account a "pretty healthy" rise in automobile sales (6.3 million U.S. cars) and in housing starts (1.48 million), as well as "fat" numbers for the military. Even with these factors, Data Resources is projecting that economic activity in the fourth quarter of 1983 will be only 3.4 percent higher in real terms than in the fourth quarter of 1982.

"There is no immediate hope on foreign exports, nor on state and local spending," Mr. Eckstein said. "And we'll probably lose one more year on business investment."

Cable Companies Await U.S. Action

By Merrill Brown

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK—Major players in the television and film industries are looking nervously to Washington for new government guidance that will help shape the future home video market.

What the television networks and movie studios are awaiting is word from the Justice Department's antitrust division of how it plans to monitor the burgeoning and increasingly complex video world, now undergoing a rash of mergers and joint ventures that are likely to dictate the industry's structure for years to come.

The antitrust division is evaluating two major television-film deals. The first, announced late last year, would establish a new major Hollywood studio involving \$400 million in funds from CBS, at present the number one prime-time network. Time Inc.'s Home Box Office, the leader in pay television; and Coca-Cola's Columbia Pictures.

The second involves the combination of HBO's two principal competitors, Showtime, currently owned by Viacom International, and The Movie Channel, a joint venture of Warner Communications and American Express Showtime ranks second in pay TV behind HBO, while The Movie Channel is third.

Under the arrangement announced almost two weeks ago, the operators of these two services would join with MCA, parent of Universal Studios; Paramount Pictures, a Gulf and Western Industries subsidiary; and Warner Communications, the Warner Bros. parent.

Most antitrust observers feel there is little likelihood that the current trust-busting team under attorney chief William Baxter would challenge the CBS-HBO-Columbia deal, although the department has announced that it is conducting an investigation.

Opponents, particularly studios not participating with CBS and HBO, are beginning to complain that the distribution mechanism this deal creates would give the venture an unfair advantage over competing studios. The new studio could move films from theaters through Columbia's theatrical distribution network to pay television and finally to over-the-air television. In addition, the deal combines three strong sources of financial backing for made-for-television films and other productions.

A more thorough investigation of the Showtime-Movie Channel agreement has also been launched.

The government has asked the partners for large amounts of information on the venture.

One source close to the matter puts the chance of government approval of the The Movie Channel-Showtime pact at only 50-50.

That deal unites the second and third players in an industry and would create a combined subscriber base of about 4.3 million, compared with more than 11 million for HBO. HBO also has a sister all-film service, Cinemax, that has about 2 million subscribers.

This combination of competitors has raised serious questions within the antitrust division and surely would not have been cleared by Justice under the Carter administration, observers say. That antitrust division blocked efforts in 1980 by four film companies and Getty Oil to form Premiere, a pay television service different from the current venture in that it specifically called for exclusivity on cable and pay television distribution of the studios' films.

Clearly, these agreements strengthen dominant companies in the industry, making it harder for new entrants. In fact, most industry observers think it will be next to impossible for anyone to develop new services as powerful as HBO.

Furthermore, both Viacom and Warner Bros. operate local cable systems that could exclude services from distribution. Critics also suggest that the studios could set prices for film rights that make their purchase unlikely, limiting access to new materials.

But defining the relevant market in this field for the purposes of antitrust review requires a refined degree of crystal ball gazing. There is little, if any, precedent for evaluating a deal for antitrust purposes based on projected market positions.

The pay cable market, while ballooning to over 20 million of the approximately 30 million homes with cable TV, is still a developing business, and its growth is dependent upon how quickly cable operators can build new systems, particularly in large cities, and how well those pay services can be marketed.

But the best evidence of the importance of the pay market is the fact that all three major commercial networks are in the pay television business in one form or another. In fact, executives of American Broadcasting Co. seriously considered buying into Showtime to add to their already planned business of sports pay television, though those plans were abandoned.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan			
Dai Nippon Print	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	2,100	2,000	1,900
Profit	200	180	160
Per Share	1.2	1.1	1.0
Honda Motor	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	21,000	20,000	19,000
Profit	2,000	1,800	1,600
Per Share	1.5	1.4	1.3
Int'l Paper	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,000	900	800
Profit	100	90	80
Per Share	0.8	0.7	0.6
Transamerica	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,500	1,400	1,300
Profit	150	140	130
Per Share	1.2	1.1	1.0
United States	1982	1981	1980
Amstar	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,000	900	800
Profit	100	90	80
Per Share	0.8	0.7	0.6
Penn Cent	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,000	900	800
Profit	100	90	80
Per Share	0.8	0.7	0.6
Union Carbide	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,000	900	800
Profit	100	90	80
Per Share	0.8	0.7	0.6
RCA	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,000	900	800
Profit	100	90	80
Per Share	0.8	0.7	0.6

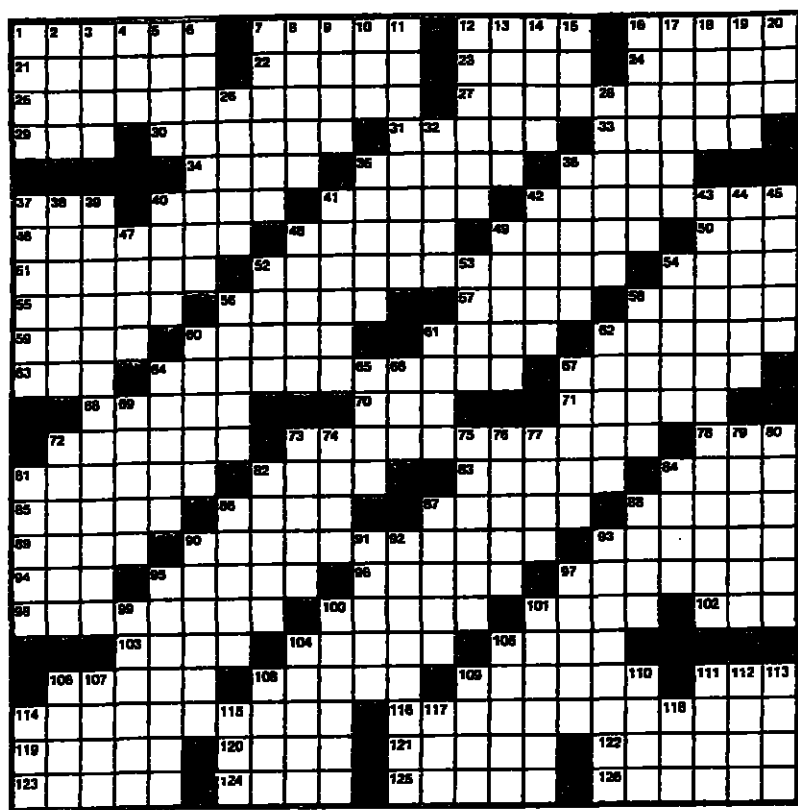
Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Jan. 21

Banks	Issued	Yield	Price
Alco Bank	10/15/82	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	11/15/82	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	12/15/82	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	1/15/83	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	2/15/83	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	3/15/83	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	4/15/83	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	5/15/83	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	6/15/83	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	7/15/83	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	8/15/83	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	9/15/83	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	10/15/83	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	11/15/83	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	12/15/83	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	1/15/84	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	2/15/84	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	3/15/84	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	4/15/84	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	5/15/84	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	6/15/84	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	7/15/84	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	8/15/84	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	9/15/84	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	10/15/84	10.00%	100.00
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Alco Bank	12/15/84	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	1/15/85	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	2/15/85	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	3/15/85	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	4/15/85	10.00%	100.00
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Alco Bank	1/15/86	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	2/15/86	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	3/15/86	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	4/15/86	10.00%	100.00
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Alco Bank	2/15/87	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	3/15/87	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	4/15/87	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	5/15/87	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	6/15/87	10.00%	100.00
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Alco Bank	2/15/91	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	3/15/91	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	4/15/91	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	5/15/91	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	6/15/91	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	7/15/91	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	8/15/91	10.00%	100.00
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Alco Bank	11/15/92	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	12/15/92	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	1/15/93	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	2/15/93	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	3/15/93	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	4/15/93	10.00%	100.00
Alco Bank	5/15/93	10.00%	100.00

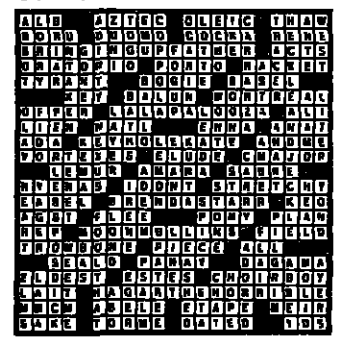
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

What's in Two Names? By Bette Sue Cohen



- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| DOWN | DOWN | DOWN | DOWN | DOWN |
| 1 Type of D.A. | 19 Hawk on Olympus | 49 Like winks | 75 Uccuano | 99 Make |
| 2 Kyle of football | 20 Form or fume | 52 Rum drink | 76 Albee heroine | 100 Muezzins |
| 3 Lament | 21 Prefix | 53 Political union | 77 This goes to your head | 101 Bugs Bunny |
| 4 Bonnie | 22 Conrad short story | 54 Blaupaid's neighbor | 78 Sound | 102 Hood's missile |
| 5 Printer's delta | 23 Burglar's | 55 Member of Perseus | 79 Surfer's surface | 103 Get one's goat |
| 6 Nymph | 24 Member of Perseus | 56 Royal celebrity | 80 Judicial | 104 Lake or singer |
| 7 Italian language | 25 Causus | 57 Device using light rays | 81 Blinders | 105 Inclusive abbr. |
| 8 Glorify | 26 Fisherman's net | 58 Central point | 82 Intrigue | 106 Tropical plant |
| 9 Stirred up | 27 Decadent | 59 Old name for Tokyo | 83 Spanker, e.g. | 107 Outside |
| 10 Ethyl follower | 28 Bordeaux | 60 Plato's penultimate letter | 84 Hammett's "Man" | 108 J.F.K. or H.S.T. |
| 11 Gathering by inference | 29 Chapin attendant? | 61 Fodder plant | 85 Widgows | 109 Abuz |
| 12 Dorothy or Molly | 30 Cell | 62 Like poetic justice | 86 Property items | 110 Before, to |
| 13 Started a rubber | 31 Pushy person | 63 Detroit from | 87 Muchacho's abodes | 111 Utah Beach craft |
| 14 Atomic particles | 32 Grain sorghum | 64 Does | | |
| 15 Balin of films | 33 Gaiety | | | |
| 16 This puzzle has | 34 Got rightfully | | | |
| 17 Stimulate | 35 — on scene | | | |
| 18 Crust | 36 — evil | | | |

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND
ALABAMA	15	12	4	Cloudy	LOUISIANA	18	14	3	Overcast
ALASKA	12	5	4	Cloudy	MAINE	19	7	4	Fair
AMSTERDAM	4	4	5	Overcast	MADRID	11	5	2	Fair
ANKARA	6	4	2	Rain	MANILA	27	20	6	Fair
ANTWERP	12	5	4	Overcast	MEXICO CITY	21	7	4	Fair
AUCKLAND	20	14	7	Foggy	MILAN	22	7	7	Rain
BANGKOK	31	24	7	Overcast	MONTREAL	9	4	2	Overcast
BEIJING	0	2	4	Fair	MOSCOW	12	0	2	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	6	1	Fair	MUNICH	10	2	2	Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	8	4	1	Rain	NAIROBI	21	10	6	Cloudy
BOSTON	2	0	1	Fair	NASSAU	24	18	4	Fair
BRUSSELS	6	4	2	Rain	NEW DELHI	24	14	4	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	4	0	1	Fair	NEW YORK	1	4	2	Fair
BUDAPEST	1	2	3	Snow	NICE	14	7	2	Cloudy
BURBANK	30	20	8	Overcast	OSLO	8	4	2	Cloudy
CAIRO	12	10	5	Fair	PARIS	10	5	2	Overcast
CAPE TOWN	27	17	4	Fair	PRAGUE	2	4	2	Overcast
CASABLANCA	18	10	5	Overcast	REYKJAVIK	5	1	1	Cloudy
CHICAGO	2	0	1	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	30	24	7	Fair
COPENHAGEN	8	4	2	Rain	ROME	18	9	2	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	15	11	3	Cloudy	SAO PAULO	24	19	6	Overcast
DAMASCUS	13	7	3	Cloudy	SEOUL	6	2	1	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	4	1	Overcast	SINGAPORE	27	21	6	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	4	1	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	2	2	1	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	5	2	Fair	SYDNEY	30	24	7	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	2	3	Rain	TAIPEI	22	14	5	Rain
GENEVA	3	2	2	Fair	TEL AVIV	14	5	1	Cloudy
HARARE	22	18	4	Cloudy	TOKYO	7	4	2	Cloudy
HONG KONG	14	9	4	Overcast	TUNIS	10	3	3	Shower
HOUSTON	7	4	2	Rain	VIENNA	2	2	1	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	7	3	Fair	WASHINGTON	2	2	1	Rain
JERUSALEM	14	7	3	Fair	ZURICH	1	4	2	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	13	5	Fair					
LIMA	12	5	4	Fair					
LISBON	12	5	4	Fair					

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

OXHERDING TALE

By Charles Johnson. 176 pp. \$10.95. Indiana University Press. Tenth and Morton Streets. Bloomington, Ind. 47405.

Reviewed by Garrett Epps

CHUANG-TZU, the ancient Chinese philosopher, confused himself with a butterfly. His paradox, like much else in Eastern, Western and African philosophy, made an appearance in Charles Johnson's brilliant first novel, "Faith and the Good Thing." Now Johnson, one of the United States' most interesting and inventive younger writers, has produced a second novel that explores the paradox further. In "Oxherding Tale," Johnson, who teaches English at the University of Washington, plays with the question of whether he is a 19th-century academic dreaming he is an antebellum slave, or a slave dreaming he is a member of the English department.

Andrew Hawkins, Johnson's hero and alter ego in "Oxherding Tale," is conceived in a moment of mistaken identity between a black butler and his master's wife. Born in 1838, Andrew tells us, "I be-longed by error or accident — call it what you will — to both house and field." Though raised in the slave quarters, Andrew is tutored in "Transcendentalism, socialism and the Hindu scriptures," using a program modeled on that of James Mill for his son, John Stuart.

Once grown, he is sent by his indulgent master to a neighboring plantation to earn his freedom. But instead, he is sexually enslaved by Flo Hatfield, his new owner, who teaches him the art of love and gives him a taste for opium, then sends him to die in the mines, deathtraps from which his only escape is to pass as a white man.

With his friend and mentor Reb posing as his slave, Andrew flees to Spartanburg, South Carolina, and a temporary job in a one-room schoolhouse (the tenured occupant, a novelist and Harriet Beecher Stowe scholar, is on a sabbatical). He marries a white woman and spends his evenings grading English themes. But Horace Bannan, the Southerner, the most feared slave hunter in the South, is on his trail. In fact, Bannan even enrolls in one of Andrew's night adult-education classes to keep a closer eye on his quarry.

Even this bald summary should give a few hints that "Oxherding Tale" is not intended as a realistic evocation of the last years of the antebellum South. And little wonder — it is intended as so many other things. First, it is an affectionate parody of the 19th-century slave narrative (which Johnson, in an authorial soliloquy, sees in its turn as a parody of the 17th-century Puritan autobiography, adding that "both these genuinities American forms are the offspring of that hoary confession by the first philosophical black writer: Saint Augustine").

Second, it is a meditation on Buddhist philosophy, inspired by a 12th-century Zen artist's "Ten Oxherding Pictures," which picture the soul's march through life. And lastly, it is a wry parable about modern life and letters, the writing life and the nature of art.

The result is intermittently hilarious. Johnson's subject is slavery, not as a political condition but as a philosophical one. In his world,

black men are enslaved by whites, women by men, and men by vain desires. Flo Hatfield sees herself, not her slaves, as the victim: "Often, I believe I was born on another planet, perhaps Venus which is a world of spoiled, pampered women, who are all geniuses of love, ravishing and forever young, but somehow, by some terrible accident, I was brought here by slavers, millions of miles from my true home and sisters." White self-pity? Apparently not, for even Reb, the all-wise African magician, agrees: "She's a slave like you're me. Freshman! Andrew's 'free' life on the junior faculty, of course, is another kind of slavery — a bondage to love, to hope and to social roles.

Like the great Zen masters, Johnson preaches that it is desire and earthly attachment that make us slaves. Horace Bannan, who is the most chilling and memorable creation of "Oxherding Tale," agrees. He hunts a runaway slave, not with guns or dogs but with his soul, leading the victim on into a maze of desire and disappointment until "his capture happens like a wish, something he wants, a destiny that comes from inside him, not outside." Only Reb, a natural Zen master, can break the Southerner's power, by the simple expedient of wanting nothing on this earth: "You got to have something dead or static already inside you . . . for a real slave catcher to latch onto."

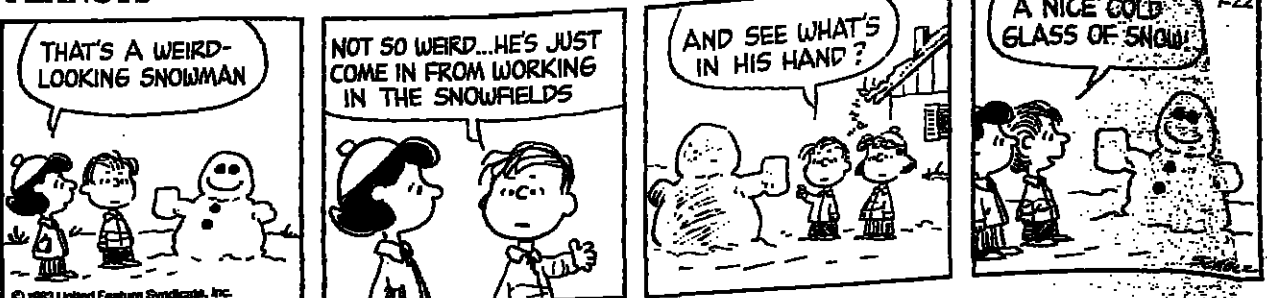
But though desire is a trap, Johnson seems to want a great deal for "Oxherding Tale." He wants it to dazzle us, make us think and make us laugh. He succeeds at all of these, but rarely all at the same time. "Oxherding Tale" is at its best as a send-up of American intellectual history.

Johnson also has a brilliant ear for spoken language, whether it's slave dialect or academic chatter. Some of the characters are brilliant, some of the ideas are startling, and some of the jokes are hilarious; but as a novel "Oxherding Tale" is disappointingly less than the sum of its parts. "A novel should be an experimental feast," writes the antebellum novelist, Eve Pomeroy, whose chair Andrew Hawkins inherits. "A three-ring circus of humor, suspense, ideas and images, a whole world of people tied together by plot." Perhaps this is irony — perhaps Johnson is arguing that plot and plot devices are the sum of its parts. But I can't buy it — not at any rate for "Oxherding Tale," which because of its dual heritage demands a plot. Philosophical novels can dispense with what-happened-next; the picaresque novel cannot.

But if I reluctantly conclude that "Oxherding Tale" is a failure, I have to add that it is an intriguing one, shot through with genuine successes. Johnson is a powerful writer; I'd herd an ox a mile to read his next novel.

Garrett Epps, author of "The Shad Treatment," is finishing a comic novel about Washington. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS



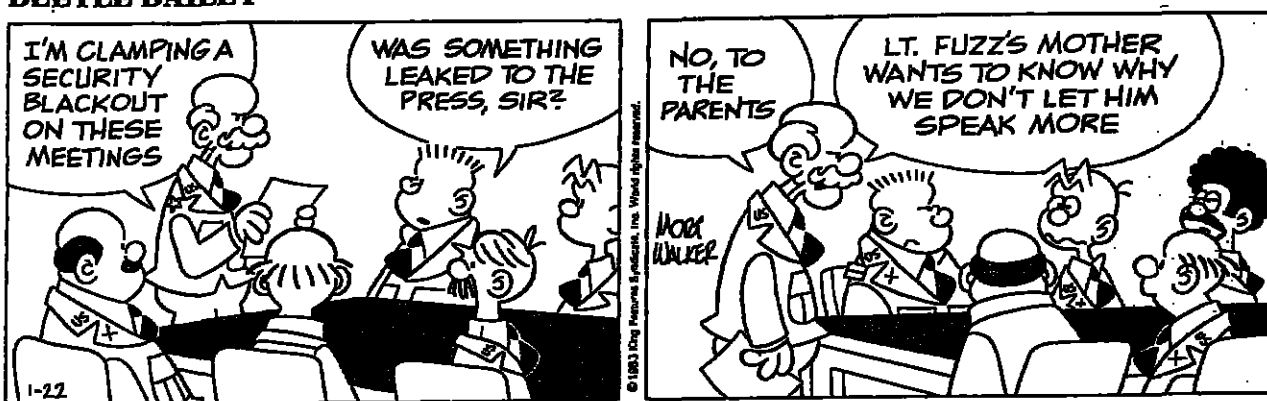
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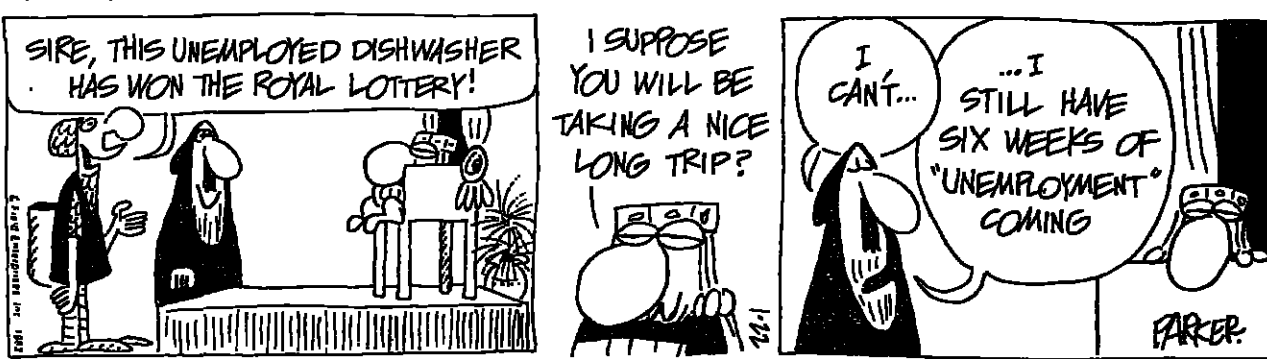
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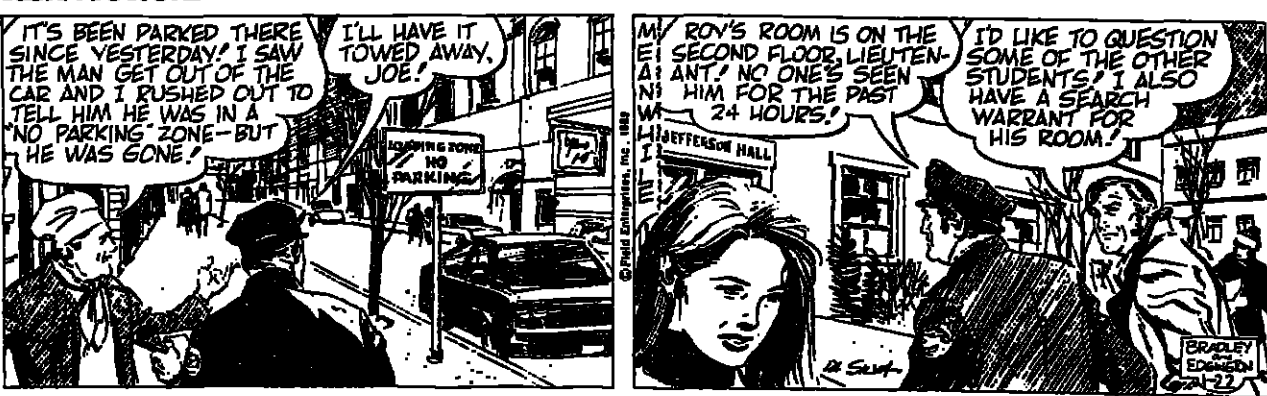
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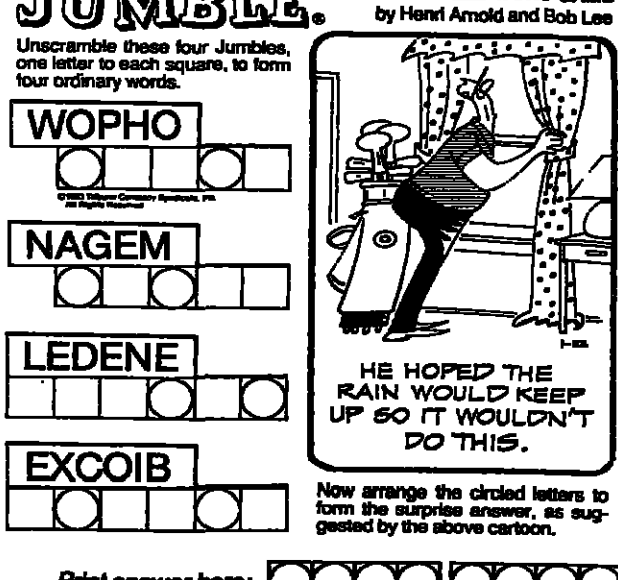
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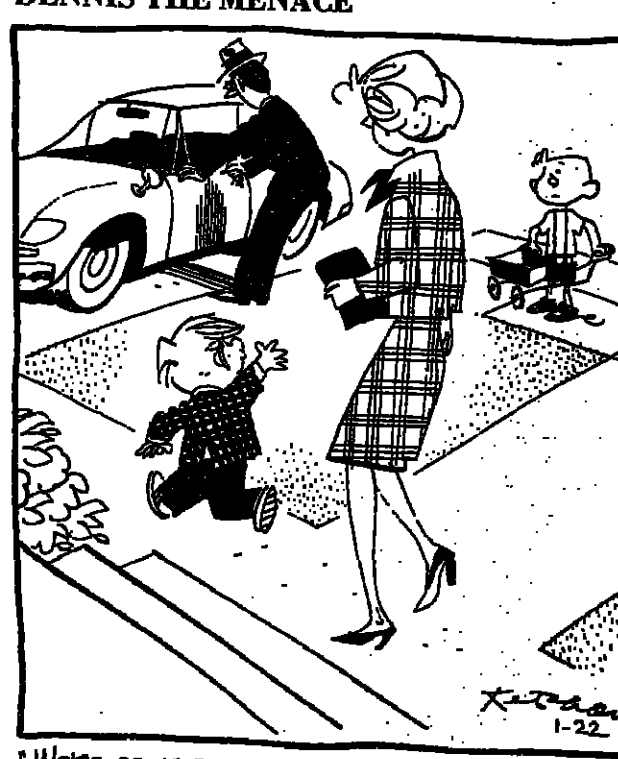
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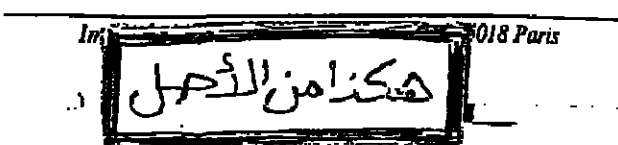
JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



Yesterday's Jumbles: VITAL OUNCE SQUIRM CANYON
Answer: What the guy who spent most of his life in jail must have had plenty of—
"CONVICTIONS"



SPORTS

Lendl Beats Noah in Masters; McEnroe and Vilas Also Win

United Press International
NEW YORK — Ivan Lendl used one service break in each set Friday to beat Yannick Noah, 6-4, 7-5, and reach the semifinals of the Masters tennis tournament. Jimmy Connors was to meet Johan Kriek later Friday to determine Lendl's next opponent.

Despite a nervous start, Lendl rarely was in danger of losing his serve. Only in the second game of the opening set was Noah able to reach break-point. In his first seven service games, Lendl yielded only 10 points.

Lendl had expressed unhappiness earlier in the week about the 12-man draw and the fact that he would have to wait until Friday to play his first match. He was not much happier even after the victory.

"I didn't like the idea of him playing a match and me not," the outspoken Czechoslovak said. "I was very nervous and I wasn't hitting well. I was very disappointed with the way I was playing. My timing was off on my serve and I just didn't feel comfortable."

McEnroe on Stage
Earlier, Neil Anderson of The New York Times reported on Thursday's action.

It was showtime at the Masters Thursday night. And, in the middle of everything, as usual, was John McEnroe.

McEnroe won, as usual, 6-3, 6-4, from José-Luis Clerc of Argentina for a spot in Saturday's semifinals against Guillermo Vilas, who ousted Andres Gomez of Ecuador, 7-5, 6-4.

But before McEnroe had sealed his 25th consecutive grand prize singles victory, the umpire, referee and 14,985 spectators found themselves almost as involved as the players. As usual.

Toughened from a series of exhibition matches last week against Vilas, McEnroe was driving his groundstrokes with enough pace and consistency to attack and break Clerc in the fourth game of the first set. After an opening service game to Clerc, McEnroe lost only five points in his next five service games.

But most of McEnroe's problems begin with his outburst serve. If his first serve is on target, his concentration is firm. When his serve wanders, as it did when he

double-faulted at 1-2, 40-30, in the second set, then he wanders.

The problem is that as McEnroe serves himself, he balks or stops his service motion because of a bad toss, crowd noise or movement in the stands. He unwittingly brings the crowd into a match. After Clerc broke for the first time for a 3-1 lead on a sliced backhand cross-court placement, and McEnroe's backhand forehand, the crowd became involved.

When a foot fault was called against Clerc in the following game, the involvement intensified. It boiled over into boos, whistles and foot stomping in the eighth game when Frank Hammond, the umpire, awarded McEnroe two serves, after inadvertently calling a game-ending double fault on a faulted first serve.

Clerc's foot fault occurred on the first serve at 3-1, deuce. At first, the 24-year-old Argentine appeared stunned. He looked toward Hammond, who shrugged from the umpire's chair. Clerc then smiled cynically, double faulted into the net and lost the game on McEnroe's crisp backhand cross-court.

How critical was the foot fault? "It's a really big point, that serve," Clerc said. "I'm really surprised. I never make a foot fault in my life. It's impossible to make it. After that point, I lost my complete concentration."

The match appeared over when McEnroe broke Clerc at love for a 4-3 lead on four straight backhands by Clerc. But at 15-0, McEnroe served a double fault into the net and let out a shriek that could be heard in the sky boxes. He saved one break point at 30-40, but then netted a forehand to face another break point.

A let first serve was followed by a fault, a call that annoyed McEnroe. "C'mon, buddy," he called out to the service linesman.

Apparently losing track of the score, perhaps because of the service let and his preoccupation with McEnroe, Hammond called out "Game Clerc." The crowd exploded, and then grew noisier when Hammond tried to explain that because of his delay error, McEnroe merited two serves. Clerc protested, but in vain.

Clerc broke McEnroe to reach 4-4, but could not hold his serve in the following game, as McEnroe broke again on the fifth deuce with a backhand cross-court winner

from the baseline and a running, off-balance forehand down the line.

The earlier Vilas-Gomez match was the first to end in straight sets since the tournament started last Tuesday. Gomez outplayed Vilas from the baseline in the first set, moving him from corner to corner with lashing, topspin forehands. He broke serve at love in the fifth game, had two break points in the seventh, then served for the set at 5-4.

But in the 10th game, Vilas began returning aggressively, overcame Gomez's 20-15 lead and broke from deuce. Two games later, after Gomez had saved three set points, Vilas took the set on a backhand netout.

If the aggressive returns took Gomez by surprise, so did Vilas's subsequent change in groundstroke tactics. Instead of trying to stay in forehand-to-forehand rallies, he mixed his topspin forehand with a backhand slice to Gomez's backhand.

Cowboys, Dolphins Favored in NFL Playoffs

By Bob Oates

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Dennis Thurman, the Dallas cornerback who defended against the Green Bay wide receiver John Jefferson most of the time last Sunday, intercepted three passes in a game in which Jefferson caught only two.

Questioned on this afterward, Thurman said he could not explain it.

"I'm just a small, black, slow safety playing out of position at cornerback," he said. "Not many people know it, though, because Tom Landry is such a great coach. He has managed to hide me."

Smiling to indicate he was joking, Thurman could look back on his best game of the season. His 35-yard touchdown put Green Bay too far out of the game to catch up. And now the Cowboys are one of four National Football League teams still alive.

The others are Washington, Miami and the New York Jets, all with two-game winning streaks in a tournament in which Dallas is the favorite.

Although they have played probably the poorest football this month of any of the survivors, the Cowboys are 7-5 in Bob Martin's Las Vegas handicap to win the Jan. 30 Super Bowl.

"They're America's team," Martin said this week. "They haven't shown that much — but they always get a lot of fan support."

The other three are closely bunched, Miami and the Jets at 12-5, Washington at 13-5.

Both matchups this weekend are on the strange side.

For the NFC title (Dallas at Washington on Saturday) a Texas club that has been floundering meets an old rival that has not beaten a decent team all season. Nobody knows how good the 10-1 Redskins are, but everyone can see that the 8-3 Cowboys are still in disarray

when they must struggle to overcome such teams as Tampa Bay and Green Bay.

For the AFC title (Jets, 8-3, at Miami, 9-2 on Sunday) one side is coming in with the league's worst players and best coach (Don Shula of the Dolphins). The other team will be there with the league's best players and worst coach (Walt Michaels of the Jets). This is the prevailing NFL view of the situation. The opposing coaches are, at the least, candidates for best and worst, other critics say.

Accordingly, there are more questions than answers about both games. Will the Cowboys ever settle down this year? What did the Redskins prove in narrowly edging losing teams like the Giants, Eagles and Cardinals? The Redskins have not played an AFC club all season. That's one reason for their good record. Would they embarrass the NFC against their first AFC opponent in the Super Bowl?

The Miami questions are harder. Joe Prevals when the best coach is on one side and the best players on the other? The Dolphins, to paraphrase Dennis Thurman, are small, slow and white but superbly organized. What happens when they meet a team with more talent in virtually every position?

The only pregame answers were in the Las Vegas line. The Cowboys were favored by 2 at Washington, Miami was 1½ over the Jets.

In both cases, the favorites are the teams that won the regular-season matchups. The Cowboys, in Washington a month ago, dealt the Redskins their only defeat, 24-10. The Dolphins won both games this season from the Jets, 45-28 and 20-19.

A few other considerations:

The Jets: Some scouts think that Richard Todd is the finest surviving quarterback in the tournament and that Freeman McNeil is the top runner. The Jets also have respected coach-

ing coordinators, Joe Walton (offense) and Joe Gardi (defense). Their problem is that Shula's team usually adjusts brilliantly to opponents' strengths — as it did to Dan Fouts last Sunday and used to against O.J. Simpson.

The Dolphins: On balance this is probably the second-best team in the final four. The Dolphins get sound defensive coaching from Bill Arnsparger. But their emotional high to beat San Diego may be something they cannot match this week. And they are led by the weekend's worst quarterback, Doug Woodley. What's more, it is tough to beat a good pro football club three times in one season, 1982.

The Cowboys: This team is still out of sync. And with John Dutton ailing, its front four is not what it was earlier this season. Its linebackers are journeymen and Cleveland's Brian Sipe described the Dallas secondary as the Three Stooges. But the Cowboys have tournament experience plus a coach in Tom Landry who is always there. They will need strong performances from quarterback Danny White and halfback Tony Dorsett.

The Redskins: The only real surprise in the final four based on last summer's handicaps. Since the team started at 0-5 last season, their new coach, Joe Gibbs, has turned the ship around, winning 15 of the last 22. There are questions about Joe Theismann at quarterback, and in a big game, about fullback John Riggins, who runs well against ordinary defenses.

Their 10-1 record tells nothing about the Redskins, who lost to the only good team they met (Dallas), who played only two other playoff games (lowly St. Louis and Tampa Bay) in the regular season, and who have seen no AFC rival. Even in the playoffs, as the top-seeded team, the Redskins have been untested (meeting only the bottom seeds, Detroit and Minnesota). It is a curious tournament.



MOURNING IN RIO — Thousands of soccer fans were paying respects Friday to Garrincha, the popular Brazilian soccer star who died Thursday at 49 after a long bout with depression and alcoholism. Garrincha, whose real name was Manoel Dos Santos, made one of his last public appearances, left, at the 1981 Carnival in Rio.

2 Swiss Score Upsets In World Cup Skiing

Kernen Stuns Downhill Elite

Walliser Takes Race at Megève

United Press International

KITZBUHEL, Austria — Bruno Kernen, a 21-year-old member of the Swiss second-string team, stunned the ski racing elite Friday by winning a World Cup downhill race on the Alpine circuit's most demanding track.

Kernen hurtled down the 3,510-meter course in two minutes, 6.68 seconds. He was followed by Steve Podborski of Canada in 2:06.79 and Urs Raber of Switzerland. Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland finished ninth and retained his lead in the overall standings with 110 points.

"I took all possible risks from top to the finish and I was lucky that it worked," Kernen said. "The victory certainly boosted my confidence and I hope I can prove my abilities next week at the pre-Olympic downhill trial at Sarajevo in Yugoslavia."

Kernen, whose best placing in a World Cup downhill had been 7th at Val d'Isère, France, had the advantage of an increasingly faster track.

"I am not looking for excuses, but there is no doubt that the track was faster for the late starters when the sun had disappeared and the course became harder," said Harti Weirather of Austria, who came fifth.

Kernen, who wore start number 29, said: "I knew I had nothing to lose but everything to win." He came down the track as Podborski, considered then to be the winner, was starting to grant his post-race interviews.

"Of course, I'm disappointed but at the same time I want to give credit to Kernen's performance," Podborski said. "It is sure that the late starters found a faster track and thus better conditions, but one else but Kernen handled the speed as well as he did. Therefore, he deserved to win."

Conrad Cathomen of Switzerland, winner of the last downhill, in Val d'Isère, fell and failed to score for the first time this season. He still leads the downhill standings, however, with 84 points, followed by Franz Klammer with 75 and Weirather with 67.

The race was a make-up for the downhill canceled last weekend in Wengen, Switzerland, and it was held after 48 hours of continuing snowfalls.

Organizers succeeded in removing the major part of the new snow from the track, but there was no doubt that the course was easier to handle and slower than in previous years.

United Press International

MEGEVE, France — Maria Walliser of Switzerland scored her first World Cup skiing victory Friday, winning a women's downhill race with a daring and then controlled run down a course in near-perfect conditions.

"I made three or four mistakes at the top, and after that I let my skis run," the 19-year-old Swiss said.

Despite almost losing control several times in a daredevil and aggressive performance on the icy upper half of the track, Walliser calmed down and glided past the finish line to win in a minute 24.52 seconds.

The runner-up was also unexpected, as Maria Marich, an American, scored her first World Cup points since her accident two years ago in Austria. Her determination to do well was heralded Thursday, when she recorded the fastest time in one of two practice sessions. But even so, Marich had to improve that performance by almost five seconds in the race itself to take second place in 1:24.71.

Third place went to Marie-Luce Waldmeier of France in 1:24.78. The late starters were helped by the sun appearing over the mountain after the top-seeded group had gone down, warming the well-packed snow of the piste and making it faster.

Doris de Agostini of Switzerland put in a good run of 1:25.10, although it was only good for sixth place, she retained her lead in the downhill standings with 61 points, 13 ahead of Walliser who moved into second place.

Fridays downhill was combined with a slalom last weekend at Schruns, Austria, for combination points. Olga Charvatova, sixth in Schruns and 32d here, took the combination ahead of Sylvia Eder and Fabienne Serrat.

But the top overall standings were unchanged, with Erika Hess still leading on 125 points, ahead of Tamara McKinney and Hanni Wenzel. Neither Hess nor McKinney raced in the downhill, while Wenzel placed 35th.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
1. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 1:24.52.
2. Maria Marich, U.S., 1:24.71.
3. Marie-Luce Waldmeier, France, 1:24.78.
4. Michaela Gersl, West Germany, 1:25.04.
5. Doris de Agostini, Switzerland, 1:25.10.
6. Sylvia Eder, Austria, 1:25.17.
7. Gaby Serrat, France, 1:25.19.
8. Heidi Wiesler, West Germany, 1:25.21.
9. Veronika Vitmanova, Austria, 1:25.27.
10. Christine Coester, U.S., 1:25.37.
11. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:25.41.
12. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:25.41.
13. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:25.41.
14. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:25.41.
15. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:25.41.

WOMEN'S COMBINATION
1. Olga Charvatova, Czechoslovakia, 38.11 points.
2. Sylvia Eder, Austria, 38.44.
3. Fabienne Serrat, France, 38.94.
4. Brigitte Daville, Switzerland, 42.23.
5. Irene Eder, Austria, 42.39.
6. Heidi Wiesler, West Germany, 42.39.
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3. Heidi Wiesler, West Germany, 1:25.10.
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ART BUCHWALD

The Leaky Season

WASHINGTON — This is what is known as the leaky season in Washington. I'm not talking about the weather. I'm talking about all the leaks in the government to the press.

The president has been so angered by leaks in his administration that he has been quoted in a leak from one of his people as saying, "I'm up to my neck with these leaks."

The Washington leak is not only a way of government officials communicating with the press and the public, but it is also used by government servants as a method of communicating with each other.

Let me give you an example. I received a call from a Treasury official last week who said, "You don't know where you got it, but the president plans to ask for some very high tax raises for '85 if we ever hope to get the budget under control."

"Why are you telling me?" "I want the president to know about it."

"Why don't you tell him?" "I'd rather read it in The Washington Post than break it to him. I have my job to think of."

I printed the story, attributing it to a very high source in the Treasury.

Sure enough, I got a call from someone in the White House who said, "Can I talk to you off the record?"

"That's what I'm paid for," I told him. "The Treasury is all wet about tax increases in 1985. The president has no intention of asking for them."

"Why doesn't the president tell Treasury himself?" "He's not speaking to the Treasury Department because they're all wet."

Top London Restaurant
The Associated Press
LONDON — The 1983 Michelin guide to Britain has picked a French restaurant in London as the top British eatery — for the second successive year. La Gavroche in Mayfair, where dinner for two costs £80 (\$125) or more, last year became the guide's top three-star rating for "its exceptional cuisine, which is worth a special journey."

Sunday morning I got a call at home from my Treasury leaker. "You had two conflicting leaks last week from the White House about taxes for '85. The secretary wants to know which one to believe."

"It's hard to say. Both leaks came from two of the highest sources on the president's staff."

"Well how is the secretary supposed to set U.S. monetary policy if your leaks are so contradictory?" "Don't get mad at me. I just print the leaks as they come in. You people have to figure out which ones to believe and which ones are red herrings. The media can do just so much to communicate messages for you people. Isn't there any other way of finding out what the government is planning to do besides leaking to the press?"

"I wish there were. But if we transmitted policy through regular channels no one in Washington would act on it."

Women Breaking Symphony Gynephobia Bars

By Donald Henahan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Gynephobia, a dread disease that once was rampant in the world's symphony orchestras, is no longer common in the United States. However, fear of women still is endemic in many of the great European orchestras, including those in such relatively enlightened places as Vienna and London. That is why it came as such a surprise last year when the Berlin Philharmonic admitted a woman to membership for the first time in its 100-year history.

The 23-year-old clarinetist, Sabine Meyer, played with the Berlin Philharmonic under Karajan on its recent American tour, but only as a guest. The conductor, at any rate, liked her work on that tour so well that he offered her a one-year contract. The orchestra vetoed the offer, citing Karajan to announce that he was canceling all but six contracted appearances with the orchestra and cutting out additional concert tours, recording sessions and television dates, all of which are extremely profitable to the players.

Regardless of how the Meyer squabble ended, it was a landmark. The first woman to play in the Berlin Philharmonic was the first woman to play in any of the world's great orchestras.

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During World War II, women stepped into some temporarily vacant places in orchestras and a few of them managed to stay on afterward. It was not long before many of the smaller orchestras had sizable contingents of women. However, it was not until 1952, when the Boston Symphony chose Doris Anthony Dwyer as principal clarinetist that any woman held a first-chair appointment. And though in 1966 the New York Philharmonic made so bold as to hire its first regular woman member, it was only recently that a female took over a first chair. Judith LeClair became the orchestra's principal bassoonist. The first woman, the double-bassoonist Ori O'Brien was not for long an island of femininity in the Philharmonic, being closely followed by Evangeline Benedetti, a cellist. At the moment, 17 years after O'Brien broke the ice, the Philharmonic lists 18 women on its roster of 105 regular members.

All but innumerable supporters from gynephobia seem to have accepted the changing order. According to Phyllis Lehmann, writ-

ing in Symphony Magazine, the official publication of the American Symphony Orchestra League, 40 percent of the musicians regularly employed by Major, Regional and Metropolitan orchestras in 1980-81 were women. (The league ranks about 1,500 orchestras in the United States)

It was not until 1935 that a leading U.S. orchestra engaged a female player of any instrument other than the harp, which men traditionally did not touch

are entirely musical and that the fight over the orchestra's second woman member does not represent a counter-revolution or a gynephobic relapse. Even in Berlin orchestral circles, it must now be clear that women are here to stay.

Younger readers may not believe it, but symphony orchestras were not always bastions of tolerance and enlightenment. Traditionally, in fact, both in the United States and abroad they were the musical equivalents of those all-male clubs where old gentlemen still gather to nurse their gout and to lie to one another about their war records and their sexual adventures.

The symphonic walls did not fall at the sound of the first suffragette's trumpet, either. It was not until 1935 that a leading U.S. orchestra engaged a female player of any instrument other than the harp, which men traditionally did not touch. Elsa Hilger, who is now 78 and retired, was hired for the Philadelphia Orchestra by Leopold Stokowski and remained a member until her retirement 13 years ago. Although never the first cellist, she often filled in for the male principal and played the important solos.

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Age Limit on 'E.T.' Arouses Swedish Kids

In Sweden, the censors have banned the film "E.T." for children under 11. Gunnar Arneberg, the censorship director, gave this explanation of the ban: "A large part of the film is set in a threatening and frightening mood, which makes it unfit for 7-to-9-year-old children. Retorted Peter Swenson, 11, while waiting in line in Stockholm to see the film: "Censors are crazy." Finland and Norway have also banned youngsters from the movie. The age limit in Finland is 8, and in Norway 12. In the United States the movie carries a rating of "Parental Guidance," which does not impose a strict age limit. The Swedish Board of Film Censorship, backed by child psychologists, contended that "E.T." portrays adults as enemies of children. The ban prompted some young Swedes to hit the sidewalk with protest placards to show their displeasure. "Away with the 11-year limit," "Children's films are made for children," and "We want E.T." were some of the children's signs in front of a major Stockholm theater where the movie opened Dec. 11. The distributor, United International Pictures, said the movie playing in 22 Swedish cities, had grossed \$2.1 million on 570,000 tickets sold in a country of 8.3 million people.

The entertainer Kenny Rogers was hospitalized with broken ribs after he slipped and fell off a stage just before a concert at Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah. A university spokesman said Rogers was taken to Utah Valley Hospital with fractured ribs after he tripped Thursday night. He is reported in satisfactory condition.

A \$15-million suit filed against the estate of Darryl F. Zanuck by woman who claimed she was a late movie mogul's mistress was dismissed for lack of evidence. Indio, California. Genevieve Gizez, 36, charged in her 1980 suit that relatives of the late 20th Century-Fox chairman cut her out of his will. But Judge Frank Moss ended the probate trial after she reached the jury, declaring the suit was a "nonsuit" and that the Gizez had failed to show that Zanuck's estate had been put in a position to disinherit her from his will.

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PEOPLE

Age Limit on 'E.T.' Arouses Swedish Kids

In Sweden, the censors have banned the film "E.T." for children under 11. Gunnar Arneberg, the censorship director, gave this explanation of the ban: "A large part of the film is set in a threatening and frightening mood, which makes it unfit for 7-to-9-year-old children. Retorted Peter Swenson, 11, while waiting in line in Stockholm to see the film: "Censors are crazy." Finland and Norway have also banned youngsters from the movie. The age limit in Finland is 8, and in Norway 12. In the United States the movie carries a rating of "Parental Guidance," which does not impose a strict age limit. The Swedish Board of Film Censorship, backed by child psychologists, contended that "E.T." portrays adults as enemies of children. The ban prompted some young Swedes to hit the sidewalk with protest placards to show their displeasure. "Away with the 11-year limit," "Children's films are made for children," and "We want E.T." were some of the children's signs in front of a major Stockholm theater where the movie opened Dec. 11. The distributor, United International Pictures, said the movie playing in 22 Swedish cities, had grossed \$2.1 million on 570,000 tickets sold in a country of 8.3 million people.

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